PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA. Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,599—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
30th Sept.	MALTA	6064	......	......
7th Octr.	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6893
14th "	ARABIA	7993	......	......
21st "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
28th "	PERSIA	7951	......	......
4th Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
11th "	MOLDAVIA	9500	......	......
18th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
25th "	EGYPT	7912	......	......
2nd Dec.	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
9th "	MOLTAN	1000	......	......
16th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
23rd "	ARABIA	7903	......	......
30th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th August, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	5th Oct. 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	2nd Nov. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	30th Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	14th Oct. 1905.
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	11th Nov. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.
Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745. 2nd class Rs. 585. 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MAY 1ST 1905.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI TO LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
				1905	1905	1905	1905
B	Eden Hall	3610	*Haddy	29th Au.	11thSep	25thSep	30thSep
B	City of Madrid	4899	*Knaut	7thSep.	19th "	3rd Oct.	7th Oct.
B	Merton Hall	4331	*Prowse	16th "	28th "	12th "	17th "
A	City of Vienna	4672	Morrison	30th "	13thOct.	25th "	30th "

Steamers marked * have no Electric Light.

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS, BOMBAY.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly [illegible] are supplied on the following [illegible] from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to [illegible] days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, [illegible] from date of issue, [illegible] over one year from Re. 1 [illegible] Reference charge [illegible]

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time.	Route,—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	2 Oct.	9 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch
LAMA	2170	Tues.	26 Sep.	5 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
DUMRA	1700	Thurs.	28 Sep.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Fri.	29 Sep.	on arrival E. mail (direct.)	

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on MONDAY 2nd Oct. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY 28th Sept. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.
S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 12th Oct. calling at Zanzibar, Mombassa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 27th, September.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,—Bombay.
23rd September, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. "
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. "

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
† AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,598	5th Oct. 1905
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	5th Nov. "
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	6,600	5th Dec. "
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	25th Dec. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	26th Sept.

For further particulars regarding Passage, Apply to
L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	14th Oct, 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Nov. 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Dec. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 595, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice verse, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Cogliolo	17th Oct. 1905
CAPRI	6,000	G. Beisito	17th Nov. 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Hornby Road, No. 59.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years: I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong [illegible] Bombay.

COMPLETE NEW STOCK

IN ALL

DEPARTMENTS.

SUITINGS, SHIRTINGS, HATS, HELMETS, WALKING STICKS, HOSIERY, SCARVES, COLLARS, TRUNKS, BAGS,

THE LATEST WEST END MODELS.

INSPECTION INVITED.

HOAR & CO., {THE HOUSE for GENT'S GOODS,} BOMBAY.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY
"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS :
H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

THE TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

AS APPLICATIONS

FOR THE ENGAGEMENT OF

SUITES OF ROOMS

AND

SINGLE BED-ROOMS

DURING THE FORTHCOMING

ROYAL VISIT

ARE NOW BEING REGISTERED,

RAJAS

AND THE

INDIAN NOBILITY

AND

GENTRY

ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE TIMELY INTIMATION TO

THE MANAGER

IF THEY DESIRE

ROOMS TO BE RESERVED FOR THEM.

STATING THE ACCOMMODATION REQUIRED

AND

DATE OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE.

MOTOR CAR WATCHES

SOUND, Keyless Lever movement guaranteed to withstand the rough wear which, a watch fitted to a Motor Car must necessarily receive. Fitted with atmospheric compensation balance and brequet hairspring. The latter prevents displacement of Hairspring in the event of severe blow or fall. 2½ inch dial. Nickel case.

The Watch is supplied with perfect fitting Nickel Case with Screw Holes for attaching to Car, the angle at which back is cut brings dial of Watch prominently before Car occupants.

8—DAY. RS. 45
30—HOUR. RS. 35.

WARRANTED FOR TWO YEARS.
CAREFULLY ADJUSTED AND REGULATED.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.
A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BEDROOM has a BATHROOM Attached.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.
Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

CALCUTTA.
TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.
RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.
SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,
REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.
F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine) ...	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.) ...	1 12 "
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc...	1 12 "

or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

TO SMOKERS.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.
GOREY'S PLANTERS,
CHEROOTS OF LATEST BRANDS !
THESE CHEROOTS ARE MILD, FRAGRANT AND PLEASANT, TO THE SMOKER.
ALSO
BEST GERMAN HAVANA
From Rs. 2, 2-8, 3, 3-8,
Per Box of 50.
UP COUNTRY ORDERS PER V. P. P.

Please Send Soon Your trial order.
TO
E. E. GOREY & CO.,
NAVAL OUTFITTERS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,
OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO.;
21, HUMMUM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE

FOR FIVE DAYS ONLY!
COMMENCING MONDAY OCT. 2ND,
THE CELEBRATED
GARDNER-BROWN VARIETY COMPANY.
For Particulars see large Bills.
Book Seats at SOUNDY & Co., Ltd., and Book Early

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY for a period of 3 years and 5 months from November 1st, 1905, of TIN KIT BOXES, required for the Bombay Presidency Police.

2. Forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Inspector-General of Police, Poona.
3. Sealed Tenders addressed to the Inspector-General of Police, at Poona, will be received at his Office during office hours on the 15th October, 1905.
4. The Inspector-General of Police does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
5. A sample Tin Kit Box can be seen and information as to the approximate number required obtained at the office of the Inspector-General of Police, at Poona, on any day (holidays and Sundays excepted), between 11 A. M., and 4 P. M.

L. H. SPENCE,
For Inspector-General of Police.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY for a period of 3 years from April 1st, 1906, of articles of CLOTHING and LEATHER ACCOUTREMENTS, HORSE EQUIPMENTS, etc; required for the Bombay Presidency Police.

2. Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Inspector-General of Police, Poona.
3. Separate tenders should be submitted for articles of Clothing and Leather Goods. Sealed tenders addressed to the Inspector-General of Police at Poona will be received at his Office during office hours on the 1st. December, 1905.
4. The Inspector-General of Police does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
5. Samples of the articles required can be seen and information as to the approximate number of each article to be supplied obtained at the Office of the Inspector-General of Police at Poona on any day (Holidays and Sundays excepted), between 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

L. H. SPENCE,
For Inspector-General of Police.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the Printing publication and SUPPLY of BENGALI and ASSAMESE READERS for the first and second classes of Lower Primary schools in the Province of Assam. The Readers have been prepared. They will include respectively 113 and 141 pages of print and 56 and 54 of wood cuts. They must be printed in clear type and on stout paper, and must be available at all times in the numbers required at prices which are not materially in excess of those charged for the Readers now in use, viz: five annas and six annas respectively for the first and second Readers. It is proposed to give a contract for the exclusive supply of these Readers during a period of ten years, subject to a liability on the part of the contractors to bring out revised editions in substitution for the first editions, should at any time a revise be considered necessary.

Tenders with specimens of paper and type and wood cuts should be addressed to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

L. J. KERSHAW.
Offg. Secy. to the Chief-Commissioner of Assam.

NOTICE.

MESSRS COX and Co., Bankers and Army Agents, of 16 Charing Cross, London, hereby give NOTICE that they will OPEN a BRANCH OFFICE in CANADA BUILDING, Hornby Road, Bombay, on the 2nd of October, 1905, for the convenience of their Clients in India, and others who may wish to avail themselves of their services.

In addition to the facilities they offer in their usual Banking and Agency Departments, Messrs. COX and Co. are now prepared to undertake any business connected with their Passage, Shipping, and Supply Departments recently opened, and also to effect Insurances of every description with the best Offices on favourable terms.

Full information as to the various branches of their business may be ascertained on application.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1905, at the Rate of Ten per cent. per Annum, and will be payable on and after the 23rd instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 18th Instant.

By order of the Board,
H. S. JOHNSTON,
Ag. Manager.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1905.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR KEROSINE AND COCOANUT OILS, COTTON WASTE, LEATHER GOODS INDIGENOUS STORES, LOCKS &c.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, at his Office, near Church Gate Railway Station, Bombay, up to 3 P. M., on 9th October, 1905, for the SUPPLY of STORES required for the Broad and Metre gauge Sections of the Company's system, for the year 1906, commencing from the 1st January next.

2. Forms giving particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere, and conditions on which tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere.

Form No. 1 consists of Miscellaneous Stores, Parel delivery.
„ „ 2 Do. Do. Ajmere Do.
„ „ 3 Kerosine oil, Parel delivery.
„ „ 4 Do. for Ajmere, Parel delivery.
„ „ 5 Waste cotton, Parel delivery.
„ „ 6 Do. Ajmere delivery.
„ „ 7 Cocoanut oil, Parel delivery.
„ „ 8 Leather good, Ajmere delivery.

The whole or any of the above forms can be had on payment of Rs. 2 per each copy.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer will be required to supply at the rate quoted and sign an agreement for the due fulfilment of the contract.
4. Tenders should be superscribed, "Tenders for Indigenous Stores, &c." and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (One thousand) must accompany all or any of the 8 tenders, without which no tender will be considered. In the event of a Contractor whose tender has been accepted failing to execute the contract the above deposit will be liable to forfeiture at the discretion of the Agent.
5. If Government Paper and other securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favor of the "Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company."
6. A further deposit will have to be made by the successful tenderers so as to make the total deposit equal to five per cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tenders.
7. All stores to be in accordance with the Company's samples which may be seen at Parel or Ajmere.
8. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office.
Parel, Bombay 18th September, 1905.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened. Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

FEVER DROPS. As. 4

(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)
The BEST and CHEAPEST
Remedy for all FEVERS.

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION, Re. 1

(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.
Strongly recommended for
SYPHILITIC TROUBLES.

SHARMA'S INKS.

Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER.
For Prices Samples Apply to
The SUPERINTENDENT,
T. C. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals, Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS:—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E. P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co. Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SOMETHING NEW IN BOMBAY.—PORTRAIT PAINTING in oils on Photographic Basis as good as canvas. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have secured the services of a Special European Artist who is an expert in this class of painting, and has done plenty of work for the Royalty at Home. Terms nearly half the usual in this style. Please come and inspect a few samples & satisfy yourself.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

A LADY wishes to teach English to FOREIGN LADIES and GENTLEMEN. For terms apply to Box 2018 Advt Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

FOR HIRE A RUBBER TYRED VICTORIA or SHIGRAM with an ARAB or WALER HORSE, decent turnout and thoroughly renovated to be given on monthly hire. Apply Box No 2468., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

FOR BUSINESS PEOPLE.—Cotton, and Seed, and Factory, Business Upcountry.——WANT POST as Manager or Assistant in it, Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seeds, Myrabollams, and such articles of Exportation, Pressing and Ginning Cotton, Working Flour, Oil, Sugar, Rice Mills, Have served, as Agent in charge, European Firms, Erected Factories, for 20 twenty years. Proficient to advise on new Stations, Industries and Machineries. Highest Testimonials. Address, "COTTON," care of "Bombay Gazette."

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs.50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman Hyderabad Deccan.

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FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

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TO ALL

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 Treasure chest a fine specimen of Indian workmanship and exhibited at the St. Louis Exhibition.

The property of a gentleman consisting of marble top round tables, black-marble top pier tables, chiffoniers, sofa, flower stands, chess table, chairs, iron double bedstead, glass cupboards, iron safe.

The property of a District Official.

A lot of alluminium ware such as degchies, sauce and cooking pans, dishes, lids, enamelled ware, tiffin baskets, hardware, kitchen sundries, carthenware, lamps, lanterns beam scales, stove, cane furniture, chest of drawers, 1 bichoba tent &c., brown dhurries, mat, skin &c.,

AT 2 P. M.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
Several new bicycles with free wheel and back paddle by known makers.
1 new Gents' high grade bicycle by Lloyd Birmingham with free wheel and brake.
1 handsome bay Arab horse, young going in harness.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 glass-fronted double-seated brougham.
1 strong-built office shigram.
The property of a gentleman—
1 English built rubber tyred dogcart and walerhorse 16 hands.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD CHINAWARE, OLD BLACKWOOD CARVED FURNITURE, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite Share Bazaar, by order of the concerned, the following consisting of old China round and square jars, flower jars and vases, wall plates, trays, flowers cups and plates, garden seat, ivory tables ornaments old platedware, old blackwood open carved conversation sofas, chiffoniers, round tables, bookstands, bed stead brass bedstead, hand-painted pictures, double door iron safe with Chubb's lock, clocks under glass domes, wardrobes, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, dining table, carpet musical box Englishmade in box with refrigerator Bees's Encyclopedia, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on new.

On THURSDAY, the 28th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bake House Lane, Fort, (at the corner of Forbes Street and opposite Messrs Meherjee, Johnstone and Co's Auction Rooms the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs lined-silk tapestry, cabinets, marble toptables and teapoys, sideboard, by Robert, bedsteads, almiras, dressing and washand tables, lady's writingtable, Jardiniers, hatstand, Edison home phonograph with 30 rollers, Medicine chest, walnut wood piano by Bruns in good order, Glassware, crockery, platedware, table ornament lamps benjo, hand sewing machine, China matting, etc., the property of Mrs. WHITE.

The property is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will, on MONDAY, the 2nd Proximo at 3 p.m. sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the effects of the late Mr. Hugh Monie, consisting of teakwood, writing table, chest of drawers, clothes press, easychairs, towel stand, rocking horse, iron single cot with wire and cotton mattresses gocart etc.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 2nd Proximo at their rooms, at 3 p.m. the effects of the late Javerbhai Hurjiwan, consisting of ivory bangles, gold necklaces, armlet, rings gold watch by Joseph Sewill pearl, bangles, necklaces, armlet, brass utensils, wearing apparels, locks &c.,

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. Crawford & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on MONDAY the 9th Prox at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Hasan Valad Haji Mia Uranker consisting of blackwood cupboard, bedstead easy chairs, dressing table, round tables, benches folding cot, pictures, lamps, wearing apparels tubs, buckets, copper and brass pots, safe on stand, &c.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 25th September, 1905.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT OLD NAGPADA CROSS LANE.

Suit No. 174 of 1905.

Haji Bazgue .... Plaintiff.
vs.
Yamabai .... Defendant.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dharamsi J. Thacker and and M. S. Captain, the Receivers appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 4th July 1905 Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on FRIDAY the 13th proximo at 4 p. m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at old Nagpada Cross Lane outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement sixteen feet and three inches in breadth and forty-eight, feet in length or thereabouts and bearing assessment No. 174 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under B. Ward No. 3183 and Street No. 61-63 and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the property of Adam Jooma, on the West by the property of Memon Abdul Rahim, on the North by the Old Nagpada Cross Lane aforesaid and on the South by the sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of Messrs. Muljee and Dharamsi attorneys for the said Receivers abovenamed at No. 9 Hornby Road, Fort, or the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 25th September, 1905.

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It is inoffensive and pleasant to apply.
Per Case, with Brushes Complete, Rs. 1-10.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 8,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America China and Japan.

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7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£110,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£525,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Lahore, Amritsar, Kurrachee, Steamer Point, Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Aden, Cawnpore, Colombo, Mandalay, Newera Eliya, Kandy, Tuticorin, Zanzibar, Mombassa, Nairobi, Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000 ; 00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,288,424 ; 51

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.
Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kobe, Manila, City of Mexico, Shangai, Yokohama, Singapore, San Francisco, Washington, D. C, Canton.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„ 9,940,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	„ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Honolulu, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin, Peking, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Mukden, Tairen, Chefoo, Tieling, Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo, Nagasaki, Bombay.

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The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

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Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES
Hamburg, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, Penang, Thaiping, Medan, Deli (Sumatra), Ipoh (Perak), Singapore, Kwala Lumpor, Bangkok, Batavia, Sourabaya, Manila, Cebu (Phillipines), Hongkong, Foochow, Saigon, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Yokohama, Kobe, New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (In Government Paper)	Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.
CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
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Total Funds as at 31st December, 1904	£ 16,971,548
Revenue for 1904	£ 3,570,552

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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ESTABLISHED 1848.

10 YEARS RECORD.

Number of Policies issued	Rs. 64,000
Amount of New Assurances	Rs. 35 Crores
Increase in Reserve Funds over	Rs. 5 Crores
Reduction in Expense Ratio	7½ per cent.
Total Funds	Rs. 14 Crores

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

Special Double Endowment Policies and Assurances with Pensions till death to reward matured longevity. Apply to

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BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

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GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc,. etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar Bombay. Discount to the Trade

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A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,

WELL WORTH A TRIAL

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(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)

Per dozen Quarts .... Rs. 62

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PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.

(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes.)

(9 years old.)

Per dozen Quarts .... Rs. 50

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CROFT MODY & Co., BOMBAY.

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—are not incurable if treated with our Specifics. Prices Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 respectively. H. Coondoo, Esq., Hooghly, writes :—"Your Specific for ASTHMA has cured my dying wife completely." W. E. HILL, Esq. Calcutta :—"Your ASTHMA specific has completely cured my attack. I tried several mixtures and cigarettes to no purpose before this." S. WILLIAM, Esq., Travancore, writes :—"For over fifteen years I was a constant sufferer from Chronic DIABETES ; I tried a great many remedies yet I found no relief. As a last resort I sent for your Specific and was completely cured."

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Cuisine a Speciality.

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A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

The Bombay mails of 9th inst., arrived at Brindisi, yesterday.

SECURITIES—

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£89 9-16	= — 3/16
3 do. Rentes	£99 3-4 ex	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£104 1-2	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£66 7/16	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	28 1-2	= — 1-16
2 months hence	27 15-16	= — 1/8
Spot in New York	61 1-2	= — 1-4

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25'16	= — 1/2
Berlin „	20'43	= unchanged
New York Demand	4'85 1/4	= + 1/8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 per cent	= do
6 „ „	3 1/4 per cent	= do
3 „ Fine Trade Bills	3 3-8 per cent	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8 per cent	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 1-8 per cent	= + 1/4
7 day market loans	2 1-8 per cent	= + 1/8

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 12 1 1-2 A/S done firm.

RAPESEED—
Brown 35 1-4 S.-O. sellers firm

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 37 1-4 S-O sellers easier

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 3-4

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

	£
Silver to Bombay	70,000
Gold to Bombay	40,000
Silver to Calcutta	40,000
Gold to Calcutta	20,000

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 5,000. Spot 5'64. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 15-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 14,000. Futures closed quiet.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5'55 —1	5'57 —1	5'60 —1
Dec.-Jan. 5'63 —1	Jan.-Feb. 5'66 —1	Feb.-Mar. 5'68 —1
Mar.-Apl. 5'70 —1	Apl.-May 5.72	May-June 5'73

Receipts at U S Ports	41,000
Do last year	43,000
Exports to Great Britain	15,000
Do. do Continent	21,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10'95 + 10
Futures, month of Dec	10'75 + 19 } a
Do do. Mar.	10 92 + 21 } a

a Declined early owing to bear pressure and bulls unloading but advanced later owing to support by New Orleans bull party.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 3-8 + 1 8
Futures, month of Dec	10'69 + 21
Do. do. Mar	10'90 + 22
Tone at close	steady

Week's receipts of cotton at U.S. ports ...	241,000 bales
„ exports to Great Britain	13,000 „
„ „ Continent	71,000 „
Stock of cotton at U S. ports	559,001 „
„ interior ports	173,000 „

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Friday, 22nd Sept. 1905 :—

Cotton	897 bales.
Wheat	14,470 cwts.
Linseed	911 do
Rape, Ral and Mustard	427 do
Gingellyseed	145 do
Poppyseed	3 do
Groundnuts	296 do
Castorseed	3,232 do
Rice	1,264 do
Myrabollams	75 do
Cottonseed	3,866 do
Mowraseed	1,180 do
Gram	118 do
Joowar	5,592 do
Maize	187 do

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion, Rs. 5,83,680
Gold Coin Rs. 99,920
181 Bars Silver
Ex s s "Peninsular" from London.

BOMBAY, SEPT. 23.

EXCHANGE.—Tone quiet.

Bank T.T.	...	...	1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand	...	...	1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.			1s. 4 1-4
Do. 6 do.	do.	...	1s. 4 3-8
French Francs 3 do.	do.	...	170 1-2
Marcks 3 do.	do.	...	138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days Sight		...	141 1-2
Shanghai 30	do.	...	195
Japan 30	do.	...	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	99'3
1st Settlement 2nd October	99'3
2nd do. 1st November.	99'3

Money Market. Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 7th Sept.	3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 10th Oct	4 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 17th Aug.	4 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 10th July	4 do.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—Tone easier.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready	6 6 0
Forward Sept. Suttah	6 7 6

RAPESEED.—Tone dull.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6 0 0
Yellow Guzarat, Ready	6 15 0

POPPYSEED—Tone quiet but steady.

Ready	6 15 0

CASTORSEED—Tone quiet

Ready	28 8 0

GINGELLYSEED—Tone quiet but steady.

Howree Khandeish	38 0 0
15 per cent Mixed	35 8 0

WHEAT—Tone quiet.

White Delhi	4 12 0
Do Pissy 85 per cent	31 0 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—Strong.

Estimated sales	4,000 bales
Imports	Nil „

Sept.-Oct	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5'68 +11	5'68 +11	5'71 +11
Dec.-Jan. 5'74 +11	Jan.-Feb. 5'77 +11	Feb.-Mar. 5'79 +11
Mar.-April 5'88 +11	April-May 5'83 +11	May-June. 5'84 +11

COTTON.—The market is firm, following home advices, and prices have advanced about Rs. 2 to 3 for new crops. The enquiry is limited. In spot cotton there is a small turnover reported at about previous rates.

The closing Sutta quotations are as follows :—

Bengal Fully Good January	Rs. 191
Broach M. G. Good March	„ 241

SHARES.

	Rs.
Manockjee Petit	2,875
Empress	382 1-2
James Greaves	485
Connaughts	550
Howard and Bulloughs	550
Southern Mahrattas	198 3-4
Leopolds	100

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	dull
Surats	steady
Good Showmugger	....
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 1/2 per cent Consols	89 1-2
3 per cent Rentes	99 3/4 ex.
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	104 1-4
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	66 7/16
Bar Silver	28 5-8

Messrs Haddon and Co's Special Produce Letter dated London, Sept. 8 :—

Annatto Seed.—The market is unchanged. In last week sales there were 31 bags offered and a few sold at 6 1-2d to 7d per lb. The remainder were held back at 7d. per lb.

Beeswax.—In last weeks sales there were 150 packages of East Indian offered and bought in. Yellow wax is worth £5-15 to £6-5, and white wax £6-15 to £7-7-6 per cwt.

Copra,—Malabar. The market is firm, but quiet. Sellers of early shipment at £19 c i f N D W

Cloves.—The market is unchanged. In sale this week 155 bales of Zanzibar offered but bought in at 6 1-8d for good bright and 1 case of Penang offered and sold at 10 1-2d for dark. For October-December shipment there are Buyers at 5 5-8d. Jan-March is quoted at 5 3-4d.

Ginger.—Market remains unchanged. In sale there was a small supply of 100 cases and 273 bags of Cochin and Calicut offered, but only 1 case of good bold rather roughly cut and scraped sold at 70, medium and small native cut was bought in at 44, and dull small, washed rough at 22 to 23. There were also 138 barrels and 10 bags of Jamaica offered, of which only 47 packages found Buyers at 44 to 47 for low middling to middling, and 42 for good small in bags

Hemp Market remains quiet but firm. This week there were 5 bales of Jubbulpore offered and sold at £14 to £18-15, 184 bales of Bombay and 70 bales Sunn were bought in.

Sisal.—Of 886 bales of Indian offered in this weeks sales 415 sold at £12 to £27-10, There were also offered 28 bales Central American which sold at £34.

Isinglass—The 8th Auctions of this year were held last week comprising 972 packages against 798 packages in July. The demand was steady and about one third found Buyers at previous prices. Of 517 packages Bombay offered only 126 found Buyers. Reddish leaf 2-10 common thin leaf 10d to 1-11, Kurrachee leaf fair yellow 2-7 to 2-9, red and yellow part thin at 2-2 to 2-4. dark 1-7 to 2. Tongue long fair to good palish 2-5 to 2-8, dark 1-7 to 2 to 2-1, short yellow 1-3 to 1-10 dark 11d to 1-2, Penang character 3 2 to 3-7, purse bold palish 1-5 to 1-8, reddish fair 1 to 1-2m red and common 7 1-2d to 10 1-2d. Flouts 1 to 1-4. Tails 9d. Bladderpipe pale 2-7 to 211.

Kapoc.—Market remains unchanged. Little business doing. For good ordinary quality there are Buyers at 4d per lb.

Lemon grass oil.—Market is unchanged. Good-quality oil is worth 8d to 8 1-4d per. ounce.

Mace.—Market remains quiet. In sales this week there were 8 cases of Penang offered but bought in. Of Bombay wild there were 10 cases offered and bought in. Fair brownish at 3 1-2d. 10 packages of West Indian were also offered and sold. Fair to good bold pale at 1 4 to 1-10, fair pale and reddish 1-2, fair red at 1-1 to 1-2.

Nutmegs.—The market remains quiet but unchanged. In sales this week there were offered 15 cases of Penang of which only 2 found Buyers. 85, s defective at 5d. 65's were taken out at 2. 82,s at 1-2. 5 boxes of Singapore were also offered but bought in. 65's at 2.

Papper.—Black. The market remains quiet. Of 73 bags Singapore offered 33 sold, greyish at 5 7-8d, 32 bags light dusty Penang character were bought in at 6d and 100 bags fair rather small Tellicherry bought in at 6 1-4d. Fair Singapore for January-March shipment business has been done at 5-25 32d landed terms. August-October is quoted at 6 1-8d. White pepper Market is unchanged. In Auctions there were 103 bags Singapore offered but bought in at 9 1-2d for good bright. Also 107 bags fair limed Penang at 8d. For arrival for fair Singapore, August-October shipment there are Sellers at 8 3-16d c. i. f. dlivered weights.

Rubber.—The market is firmer. For fine hard para there are Buyers at 5-7 1-2. In last sales there were 15 packages of plantation rubber offered good to fine biscuits sold at 6-3 to 6 3 1-4, good scrap at 5. 4 packages of scrap were bought in.

Tea.—The market this week has an easier tendency Even good class teas just short of fine selling in Buyers favour, but fine grades obtained full rates. The bidding was not so keen as in the past showing a little weakness here and there. Common leaf is barely steady. Pekoe Souchong selling at 4 3-4d and 5d per lb. The best averages were :—Darjeeling Jungpara 7. Goomtee 3 1 3-4. Tukvar 1, 1-2, Thurbo 1 4 3-4, Dooars, Iddong and Runga muttee 8 1-4d, New Terai 8d.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 23.

General rain has fallen in Orissa and nearly general rain in Burma and Assam. Local rain has occurred in Bengal, the North of the Punjab and on the North Madras Coast. Some showers have fallen in Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces, and Rajputana. The important amounts are : Mayamyo and Sibsagar 3 inches, Dhubri 1 1-2 ins., Yamethin Berhampore, Bogra, Ajmer, False Point, Gopalpur, Waltair and Raichur 1 inch, and Rawalpindi Murree and Gulmarg 1-4 inch. Snow has fallen on the higher ranges near Srinagar. The depression in the Bay has remained stationary, but has increased in depth and in vigour of wind circulation. Some movement in a North-Easterly direction may occur to-day. The monsoon conditions again interfered slightly in the Peninsula. Nearly general rain is probable on the Burma Coast and in the South of Bengal and Orissa. Local showers are likely in the interior of Burma and Assam and some showers are likely in Chota Nagpur and on the Madras Coast.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.		Esplanade. In. Cts.		Fort, In. Cts.		Colaba. In. Cts.	
Previously registered ...	35	13	41	16	38	64	32	42
Sunday 24th, September ...	0	02	0	00	0	02	0	06
Total ...	35	15	41	16	38	66	32	42
Total fall to 24th Sept '04	38	36	41	17	41	49	12	86
Total fall to 24th, Sept '03	80	54	73	35	78	15	76	95

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

	Sept. 22nd and Sept 23rd Inch.	Cents.
From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	0	29

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 23RD SEPT.

SUMMARY.

Pressure.—Changes have been small and unimportant. It is below normal in Ceylon the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast, and above it elsewhere.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—Maximum 6° to 8° in excess at Madras, Cuddapah, Bellary, Bijapur, Sholapur and Jhansi, minimum 5° in excess at Ajmer and Sholapur. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Jacobabad and the lowest 64° at Bangalore.

Cloud and humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in many places to the south of latitude 21° and also in Rajputana.

Rain.—Only seven stations report rain to-day, the heaviest fall being nearly an inch at Ajmer.

Weather.—A small area of low pressure exists on and off the Madras Coast and weather remains slightly unsettled there. Local showers are likely in Rajputana, Ceylon, over the Deccan and the Madras Presidency. On the West Coast slight monsoon weather conditions have appeared and local showers are to be expected.

N. LESLIE,

Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of itching, blind, bleeding or protruding Piles, no matter how long standing, or money refunded. Cures ordinary cases in six days. This is a new discovery, and it is the only Pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee. 2s. 3d. Of Chemists, PARIS MEDICINE CO., Temple Chambers, London, KEMP & CO., Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

GILCHRIST—HALL—September 14 at the Parish Church, Ton bridge, Kent, by the Rev H Baron Dickinson, M A (Cam), Vicar of S Stephens's, Lewisham, and the Rev A A Gray, Curate of the Parish, George Wyllie Gilchrist of Stirling, Scotland and Bombay, to Harriette Mary Evelyn, eldest daughter of the Rev Edward S Hall, M A (Oxon), Senior Chaplain, H M's Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment and Chaplain of Belgaum.

DEATHS.

CARR—August 20, at Reading Berkshire, suddenly of heart failure, Lieut-Colonel George Sydney Carr, late 2nd South Lancashire Regiment, P W V, second son of the late Charles Carr of Seghill and Cramlington Hall, Northumberland, aged 59 years.

LUARD—August 14, at Luranah, Hamlet Road, Upper Norwood, Emilia Frederica, widow of the late General Pete William Luard, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 84.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—September 7, at Cantonment Parsonage, Budd Road, Rangoon, the wife of Rev R Campbell, of a son.

DANON—September 16, at No 13, Harrington Street, Calcutta the wife of A Danon, of a son.

HANNAY—September 12, at Hazaribagh, Calcutta, the wife of H M Hannay, of a son.

TYACKE September 17, at Jutogh, the wife of Major N Tyacke, R A M C, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

COOPER—September 17, at Aligarh, U P, Henry David Cooper, M R C S, University College, London, in his seventy-second year.

HOWELL—September 19, at Madras, of enteric fever, Marjorie, the dearly loved and eldest surviving child of Charles Price and Mary Howell in her 20th year.

HARVEY—September 19 at Tinnivelly, Caterham Valley, Surrey, Francis Harvey (of A and F Harvey, aged 53.

LINCOLN—September 21, at Church Road, Vepery, Madras, Agnes Maude (Dottie) the dearly loved eldest daughter of the late Leonard Walter Lincoln, I S M D and of Mrs Lincoln.

MULLANE—September 20, of cholera, Patrick Terence, the dearly loved and youngest son of Conductor and Mrs R Mullane, Government Harness and Saddlery Workshops, Perambur, aged 10 years and 3 months.

MARSHALL—September 7, at Azamgarh, William Alexander Marshall, District Engineer, aged 46 years one month and 21 days.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 49m. Sun sets, 5h. 53m. High water, 8-33m., 8-31s. Low water, 1-50m. 2-54s. Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.

POLICE NOTICE.—A bar of metal has been taken charge of by the Police, and is now lying at the Head Police Office, awaiting its owner.

SHETH GOKALBHAI DOLATRAM'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY VISHNAGUR.—1,602 outdoor patients treated during the whole week ending the 23rd inst. 228 was the daily average of the patients.

THE B. S. P. C. A.—During the month of August last, 4 horses and 1 bullock were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners ; while 17 horses, 1 buffalo and 125 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for animals at Parel for curative treatment during the last month. 205 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, 12 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts and 16 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Bunder String Band will play the following programme of music at Messrs. W. B. Green & Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant, to-day, during dinner hours :—

March	Seventh Regiment	Coote
Overture	La Dame Blanche	Boieldeu
Valse	Amour et Printemps	E Waldeufel
Selection	The Geisha	Sidney Jones
Schotische	Tomato	J A Giffard
In the Chapel	Characteristic Piece	R Ellenberg
Valse	Santiago(Spanish)	A Corbin
Cake Walk	Kunin' Kaffirs	Paul Rubens

AN OLD OFFENDER.—On Saturday morning at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate Sub-Inspector Barnes charged one Waman Sakharam of over fifty years of age, with the theft of a coat and a "bundi" containing gold spectacles, a silver watch and other articles collectively valued at about Rs. 40 the property of Morarji Mulji a shop-keeper residing at Bhuleshwar Road. Evidence showed that on Friday afternoon the accused came up into the complainant's room on the third floor, while the latter had gone to the second, leaving the doors of his room open and the coat and the "bundy" in the room. As he was returning he met the accused in a passage near the staircase with the coat concealed behind his back. He was there and then arrested and was made over to the police. The accused pleaded guilty and was convicted on evidence. He admitted eight previous convictions and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment out of which three months were to be solitary confinement.

TIRED OF LIFE.—At the St. George's Hospital, on Saturday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of D. J. Phillips, a Eurasian, aged about thirty five. The evidence showed that the deceased was formerly a runner at the Prince of Wales Hotel. About 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon Phillips went to the St. George's Hospital suffering from the effects of opium poisoning. He told the Assistant Surgeon on duty at the hospital that he had taken opium for the purpose of doing away with his life of which he was tired. He was given the usual treatment, but he did not recover and died the next morning. Mr. Poyntz, the Assistant Surgeon was of opinion that death was due to opium poisoning. It was further stated that the deceased was of a melancholic temperament and had been in the hospital off and on. The Jury returned a verdict of suicide.

BREACH OF CONTRACT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Bhadu Nayak, a Hindu, shoemaker, appeared before Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, to show cause why he should not be sent to jail for not complying with the Court's orders. It appears that the accused had entered into a contract in writing with one Shibamber Ram-Tahel, also a shoemaker, to work in his shop at Kamatipura for two years from the 3rd October 1904, and had received from him Rs. 99 in advance. In November of the same year, the accused refused to work in the complainant's shop and on a complaint being made before Mr. P. H. Dastur, the latter ordered the accused to return to the complainant's service and do the work according to his agreement. Notwithstanding his order, the accused did not return to work and hence the present notice. Being questioned by the Court the accused stated that he was unwilling to work for the complainant. His Worship sentenced him to suffer two months' rigorous imprisonment or until the sum of Rs. 99 was sooner paid.

THE ROVERS FOOTBALL CLUB DINNER.

THE Rovers Football Club annual dinner was held on Saturday night, at Green's Restaurant, Apollo Bunder, and like the Tournament just concluded may be said to have been the most successful and most enjoyable ever given by the Club. Close upon one hundred members of the Club and their guests sat down at tables in the large drawing room upstairs, which were arranged in the form of three sides of a square and were tastefully and appropriately decorated in the centre with moss ornamented with mushrooms to represent a field, miniature goals at either end completing the general effect. To Mr. W. Billeb, Green's popular manager, is due the credit for the excellent arrangements made as well as for the menu which left nothing for an epicure to carp at. The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, who has, now for several years, presided at these dinners as President of the Club, sat at the centre facing the Rovers' Cup, which was surmounted by the ball used in the final, having on his right Brigadier General Greenfield and on his left Lieutenant Davidson of the Seaforth Highlanders, who represented the winning team, to the right and left respectively sat Captain Greer and Mr. S. N. Powell, who had refereed in most of the matches. With the passing round of the wine, the President gave the toast of the King Emperor, which was drunk with musical honours. The Army and Navy followed, Brigadier-General Greenfield replying for the former and remarking on the good influences football had on the Army. The winning teams were next proposed by Mr. Justice Russell, who in the course of a short and interesting speech referred successively to the high standard of play, witnessed in the Tournament ; to the fame of the Rovers tournament ; to Mr. Charles Brown and Mr. F. Hogan's valuable association with the Club ; and to the splendid form displayed by the Seaforth Highlanders in the final. He next referred in laudatory terms to the erudite knowledge of the duties of a referee shown by Mr. Powell throughout the Tournament, and praised the Police for their excellent arrangements to keep order, remarking that the latter as a rule receive scant praise for the efficient manner in which they invariably carry out their onerous and thankless duties at public functions. Mr. Russell in conclusion referred briefly to the unfortunate incident of some soldiers having been turned away from the general enclosure to that reserved especially for soldiers, which had given rise to some misunderstanding among the public, who were not acquainted with the real facts of the case. The charge brought against the Rovers of not treating soldiers fairly, Mr. Russell said he was desired to explain, was not warranted by the facts, arrangements having been made by the Club for the free accommodation of 380 soldiers. The incident referred to arose over some soldiers, who were seated in the general enclosure, using language hardly suitable for ladies' ears and being asked to go to the side reserved to them. Unfortunately the Provost Sergeant, who made the request got hold of the wrong men and turned away some who had paid for admission and had been conducting themselves properly. The Rovers' generous treatment of their soldier competitors and spectators had always been a bye-word in India, and Mr. Russell trusted the incident would be regarded as closed. "The other Teams" was the next toast Lieut. Davidson of the Seaforths, Colour-Sergeant Henshaw of the Cheshires, and Mr. Haines of the Bombay Gymkhana all making suitable replies. Mr. Russell then toasted the Press speaking in complimentary terms of the graphic manner in which the matches had been reported. Messrs. Holyoak ("Advocate of India"), Ellis ("Indian Sporting Times"), Cameron ("Madras Times") and McGregor-Shepherd ("Bombay Gazette") were all called on to reply on behalf of the members of the Fourth Estate. The concluding toast of the evening, the popular President of the Club, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, was given in a few happily chosen and pithy words by Brigadier-General Greenfield, Mr. Russell replying briefly, and then suggesting an adjournment to the verandahs for music, etc. A thoroughly enjoyable reunion followed and lasted up to midnight.

RESTRICTING HOURS OF LABOUR FOR MILL-HANDS.

A public meeting of about seven thousand mill-hands of Bombay, was held yesterday afternoon, under the auspices of the Maratha Aikya Itchu Sabah, at Chinchpokli Jain Dharmasthan, to memorialize, His Excellency Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, to legislate restricting the hours of labour of the male mill operatives to only twelve hours per day. Rao Bahadur V. K. Vandakar was voted to the chair. Several speakers addressed the meeting on the question of restricting the working hours of the mill operatives to not more than twelve hours a day. It was said that some of the mills were now working on till late in the evening with electric light and with same batch of labourers for fifteen or sixteen hours a day, which was too great a strain for the labourers to bear as they had to work standing. Though working till late hours supplemented their income it was most detrimental to their health in the long run and left them an easy prey to all sorts of diseases. Putting the labourers to longer working-hours, the mill owners could not possibly hope for a better out-turn, They desired that each labourer should not be allowed to work more than twelve hours a day, and the millowners might run their factories till late in the evening with a new batch of operatives. It was then resolved to send a memorial to the Government of India asking them to legislate that mill-hands should not be allowed to work for more than twelve hours a day. The memorialists stated that in 1881 an Act was passed by the Government of India in the interest of the mill hands, employed in Indian factories, enforcing the compulsory closure of all factories for at least four days in a month, But a new factor had been recently introduced in the shape of electric light installations in the textile factories in the city which had practically nullified the intended good effects of the aforesaid Act. Since the introduction of electric light, the mills which formerly used to work from sunrise to sunset had commenced working from five o'clock in the morning till eight o'clock in the evening with the the same set of operatives, with only half an hour's stoppage in the middle of day, and as the mill industry of the city was at present in a flourishing condition there was a growing tendency among some of the millowners to prolong these hours of labour. The millhands had to submit to this, as there was no provision in the Factory Act to restrict the hours of employment in a factory of male operatives over the age of fourteen years. The memorialists prayed that His Excellency would in the interest of humanity and justice and in the interest of the mill industry itself would legislate restricting the hours of labour of the mill operatives to twelve hours per day as had been done in the case of children and women fixing their hours of work to seven and eleven hours respectively.

THE VICEROY'S RESIGNATION.

LETTER from the President and the Secretary of the Coronation Literary Society of Bombay to the Private Secretary to his Excellency Lord Curzon, dated the 10th September 1905 :—

"We have the honour to request you on behalf of the Mahomedan Coronation Literary Society of Bombay to convey to his Excellency the Viceroy, the Society's deep regret at the circumstances which have led to his Excellency's resignation. The Society prays that his Lordship may long be spared to continue his career of usefulness in England."

Reply from the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, dated "Viceregal Lodge" Simla 19th September 1905 :—

"His Excellency the Viceroy desires me to convey his sincere thanks to the Mahomedan Coronation Literary Society of Bombay, for their kind expression of sympathy and regret."

IT has been decided that the General List officers, who are still on the effective list, are eligible for the revised scale of pensions recently sanctioned for officers of Indian Army. Officers already transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List are, however, ineligible for the new rates.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPT. 25, 1905.

VOLUNTEERS DISCONTENTED.

When the Bombay Volunteer Artillery was first raised, its Commanding Officer used to tell a very excellent story of the instructions given to the new Irish Drill Sergeant, as to the manner in which he was to treat those citizen-soldiers entrusted to him. He fully understood that he was not to talk to them as if they were gunners in the Garrison Battery he had come from. But when two or three members at gun-drill forgot to take themselves out of danger when the lanyard was pulled, he struggled with his inclinations for fully two minutes, then let off a volley of imprecations, reproaching the deity for not having miraculously transferred the volunteers to his own particular division for just five minutes that he might have addressed them in suitable terms. Had the drill-sergeant had his own way that morning, the probability is the men would never have forgotten the lesson to this day. But the order was that they must be treated as gentlemen and not as private soldiers in the regular army. It is the same with all volunteers, and a non-commissioned officer or officer who attempted to treat the Volunteer as anything but his equal would find his men applying for transfer to another company or resigning altogether. This is wrong. If a man volunteers in the right spirit the more nearly he is treated as is the regular, the more he will like it. The officers aim at being on equal terms with the officers of the line, why not the men? It is because, they object that they are regarded disparagingly by the regulars. A cry is just now being raised at home that instead of being encouraged, Volunteers are being choked off. To some extent it is true, for the War Office has determined to get rid of inefficients—not merely inefficients as the military authorities employ that term, but in its broader sense—those who are not "efficient" drills and those who are physically incapable of performing the duties which might reasonably be expected to fall to their lot in case their services were utilised to the fullest available degree.

In order to test this physical fitness, an order has been promulgated requiring Volunteers to submit themselves to medical inspection. The inspection, the recruit in the regular army has to undergo is a careful one and one which is likely to save the ranks from weaklings and reduce the proportion of stragglers on a march. Every muscle and joint is examined. Not nearly so much is required of the Volunteer. Still Volunteers protest, and one of them the other day declared: "We don't mind being tested as to our physical efficiency. What we do object to is the way it is done. They first get us in camp under the Army Act, and then issue an order for compulsory medical examination. To disobey is to run not only the risk of expulsion from the Corps, but imprisonment with hard labour as well. Those of us who saw active service know what 'disobedience of orders' means on our crime sheet. No, the fact is they want to regard us just as they do regular soldiers, and until they learn to treat them a lot better and adopt a different attitude towards them the Volunteers are not going to stand it. The authorities know this and the screw is being put on to disgust us and make us resign. Then they will say the country must have conscription for its defence. If they will only be decent to the Regulars, Militia, and Volunteers, they will get plenty of men and officers, but folk can't be talked to now like they were years ago. The fault of both the War Office and the Army authorities is that they are autocrats born a hundred years too late." The spokesman of a goodly number was this, who added: "It isn't the regulations so much that disgusts us, but the nasty way we are treated. Many of the regulars forget that in civilian life people talk to us with a certain amount of respect. Now they are trying to make us all a set of automatons and this too, in the name of discipline." We suppose this punctilious Volunteer would have his officer, exclaim in a pleading tenor voice, cry—not exclaim, that savours too much of a command, —"excuse me gentlemen, would you—may I ask if you will have the goodness to, fall in." "Fall in" is peremptory and rude, besides recalling the autocrats of a hundred years ago. Another complaint of which much is made by a Volunteer, who has been interviewed by a London contemporary, is that service conditions are introduced into volunteering. In an instance, he mentions, "34 men got 7lbs. of beef between them, and had out of that to provide their rations for a journey of 200 miles. Of course, there wasn't nearly enough and, as usual, when they complained to the officers they could do nothing. Then when the men started to go and buy food for themselves they were made prisoners in the name of discipline, the colonel blustered about and called them a disgrace to the regiment, and they were dismissed their Company, and camp allowances stopped." Had this been real service instead of manœuvres, we presume the gentlemen would have required a temporary cessation of hostilities at intervals, three times a day that they might shave, tub and sit down comfortably to meals. This provision, of course, ought not to apply to the regulars who must proceed with the fight—except perhaps in the case of the officers of the Guards, who would like afternoons off for polo.

But the present cause of discontent among the Volunteers is the order to test their physical fitness for work. The original document requested the medical officers of each Corps to examine and report upon the physique of the men with a view to foreign service. It was considered a "compulsory order," and much objection was taken to it, the contention being that Volunteers enrolled for home defence should not be forced to submit to a test for foreign service. The agitation raised against this action of the military authorities led to the issue of a revised "circular" stating, in effect, that if the men did not wish to be examined they might decline, the medical officers sending in the best reports they could under the circumstances. Unfortunately, the amended as well as the original "circular" could be interpreted in various ways. In London the optional clause is altogether overlooked, and the Volunteers have to undergo an examination similar to that to which the professional soldier is subjected when he is going on foreign service, or have to suffer the degradation of being dismissed the Corps. In the provinces some commanding officers have satisfied themselves that the severe medical test is not demanded, and that only a superficial kind of examination is required, and they are acting accordingly. Other officers read the "order" as the heads of the Metropolitan Corps have done, with the result that Volunteers have refused to comply with the request of the authorities. They refuse "because they do not see the need of it." It is no use reminding them that it is "theirs not to reason why; theirs but to do and die." They doubtless understand the reason of medical inspection as a preliminary to insurance. Their objection is very ridiculous, since any attempt to ascertain the true value of the Volunteers as a fighting force must include a test as to physical fitness.

CHINA AND HER SILK.

An article on "The Future of the Chinese Silk Trade," in the Journal of the Society of Arts, indicates that silk is not as successful an article of manufacture in the Middle Kingdom, as it was in days of old. Forty years ago, silk formed twenty-four per cent. of the exports of China. Last year though it rose to as much as thirty-three per cent. the increase is not considered a satisfactory sign. Chinese silk does not bulk as large in the world's markets as it did, partly, because while other countries have adopted modern methods in dealing with their silk—from start to finish, China has adhered to her old-world ways. She still, however, produces her quantum silk more cheaply and extensively than any other nation. She enjoys a favourable climate in which both silk-worm and mulberry are at home and having a command of cheap labour, she can afford for a while longer to defy modern methods and to go on as she has done hitherto. But not for ever. When China does adopt an improved system—and she is showing some inclination to do so—out will come from her silk nurseries a stock that will most certainly have its effect on the markets of the world. The percentage of the Chinese population familiar with the general treatment of silkworms and their product is enormous. Ten of the eighteen provinces produce silk, the chief centres being Chekiang, Kiangsi, and Kwangtung. The cocoons from the first named province are valued annually at £500,000, or more than three "silky" provinces in Japan. It must be remembered that the cheapest cocoons in the world are the best Chinese ones, and according to the United States Consul at Amoy, who must be well-up in the subject, the cost of production can be still further reduced and will always remain below the cost of production in Japan, let alone America or Europe. For this reason, he thinks, manufacturers should pay the closest attention to China. Japan has already developed her silk industry on scientific and progressive business methods.

The Japanese study the subject "ab ovo" in earnest. They will not waste time and space hatching the eggs until they have been scientifically examined. None of nature's risks are taken. The mulberry is scientifically cared for, and protected from fell disease and wicked insects, hence its leaves are quite fit for the high caste worms that quit the selected eggs. Loss is avoided everywhere, in trees, in eggs, or in feeding the worms that do not produce. China follows traditional methods, the sons respectfully doing what their fathers did before them. Sometimes, indeed, the mulberry is manured and its rest-time artificially lengthened by stripping off its leaves before they are willing to drop at the touch of the local autumn, but they are not protected against disease and pests. Caterpillars prey on them and insects of every kind do as they please with them, with the result that a Chinese mulberry-tree produces only two-thirds as many leaves as in other more economically minded countries, and even less compared to the parts of China that are favourable to the tree. Then disease plays havoc with the silkworms in China, involving considerable loss, for the food consumed by worms that mature only to die give no return. Of every thousand eggs, it is reliably estimated that only seven hundred hatch out worms vigorous enough to get through the several stages of their lives. Of these seven hundred, only four hundred spin really useful cocoons. The rest are sheer waste. And the food that went to build them up might as well have been saved or given togood worms. It comes to this that the product of a mulberry-tree, as China now carries on her silk industry, is only half what it ought to be, the plantations of these trees are, moreover, diseased causing further loss. If the trees and the worms, on the present mulberry acreage, were scientifically treated, China would produce double the silk she now does. But even as it is, her first grade raw silk is better than the same of Japan, or indeed of any other country, her silkworm producing finer silk, and in greater quantity than his fellow in other lands. The cocoons from Chekiang are specially good, they are round, bright in colour, the fibre is fine, with few joins, and strong. A Japanese expert investigation of the comparative merits of the silk of both countries decided, among other things, that in length and quality of silk, the Japanese cocoon seemed superior, but the fibre of the Chinese was finer and more uniform, while colour and ease of manipulation were also in its favour.

It is shown that China does not any longer rule all the silk markets, though her merchants think they still fix the prices there. The Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs Report for 1904 states that, "excluding the home weaving of Japan and China, China provides 27 per cent. Japan 28, Italy 25, and all other countries 20 per cent" of the world's supply of silk. Nevertheless, it is a mistake to suppose that China's average will never improve. She has only deferred adopting scientific methods, while other countries have done their level best in that direction, and yet she holds her own. The countries that manufacture silk on the newest systems depend largely on China and Japan for their cocoons, and they will practically force China to adopt scientific and economic methods in her silk industry. Now that the war is over, it is reasonable to suppose that Japan will take a greater quantity of raw silk than ever from her neighbour, all the more as she is also becoming an improved manufacturing country. The conclusion arrived at is that outside pressure will bring China in spite of many adverse circumstances—such as the ignorance of scientific methods of her silkworm farmers, the difficulties created by exchange, the absorption of profits by middlemen, the lack of much ready capital, and the unwillingness of the Chinese to invest it in new undertakings at present—will do better with the pre-eminent advantages for silkworm culture that her climate and natural resources have endowed her with. The silk manufactures of Europe and America will take the prize for beauty of design and excellence of manufacture, but Asia, and especially China, will continue to supply the best raw silk.

The P. and O. s. s. "Bengal" with China mails expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a. m. to-day.

Sir Louis Dane, Secretary in the Foreign Department, is due back in India by the 24th October.

Major-General de Brath, Secretary in the Military Department, returns from furlough on the 10th November.

Major-General Haig, Inspector-General of Cavalry, will leave Simla early next month for the small Cavalry camp at Quetta.

News from Kabul states that the Amir is now directing his attention mainly to building a new fortified cantonment due north of the city.

The Government of India have called for special reports from Rajputana and the Punjab showing the exact state of the areas affected by drought and the measures of relief proposed.

It is understood that the Lieutenant-Governor will make Lucknow his headquarters this year until the beginning of January, and will move over to Allahabad for the later part of the cold weather.

Plague returns for the week ending the 16th instant show 2,871 deaths, of which 2,103 occurred in the Bombay Presidency, 217 in the Madras Presidency, 159 in the Central Provinces, and 63 in Burma.

It is intended to throw open at once to public traffic the wireless telegraph system between Burma and the Andamans. State messages have been regularly transmitted for some time past.

Government offices in Calcutta, with the exception of those of the Paper Currency and Comptroller-General will be closed on the 2nd January in honour of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The first clod of the Dassan Canal was turned on Wednesday by Mr. Jafar Hussain, Executive Engineer. We learn that the work has been hurried on by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to help the affected districts of Bundelkhand.

On Saturday forenoon, Brigadier-General R. M. Greenfield, Commanding Bombay Brigade, accompanied by Major T. Fraser, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Bombay Brigade, visited the Flagship Hyacinth. A salute of 9 guns was fired from the vessel as he left the ship.

The Transvaal Government have found the management of Chinese coolies on the Rand such a difficult matter that the services of Indian officers has been applied for to work out a scheme of control. Captain Cruddas, 38th Dogras, is the first officer selected, and he leaves at once for Johannesburg on a year's probationary engagement.

According to the Church Missionary Society's report for last year, in case of India particular tokens of substantial progress are less conspicuous than elsewhere, though not less real. The adult baptisms numbered 2,581 for the year and a fine hall for meetings has been built at Palamcotta by Tamil Christians in commemoration of the C. M. S Centenary.

Yesterday morning there was a departure from the usual Church Service at St. Thomas Cathedral in the ordination of Mr. Grant, a deacon in Holy Orders, who has for some time interested himself in clerical work, among the seamen in the Docks. During the service, which was fully choral, the Lord Bishop of Bombay consecrated the candidate, and this was followed by celebration of the Holy Communion.

The Commander-in-Chief has ordered that, pending further instructions, military officers in India shall receive artillery salutes on the following scale on the occasions on which they have hitherto been entitled to them:—Field Marshals, 19; Generals, 17; Lieutenant-Generals, 15; Major-Generals, 13; and Brigadier-Generals, 11. The number of guns will depend wholly on rank; no additional guns being in any case allowed on account of the appointment held.

Owing to the heavy drain on the Home battallions for Indian drafts, instructions have been issued at Home to commanders to get all eligible recruits through the musketry course as soon as possible. No recruits under twenty years of age or six months service are to be sent to India. As usual the Home battalions will be left like "squeezed lemons" to keep the battalions in India and the Colonies at their proper strength. During the first half of this year recruiting was poor all over the United Kingdom, but lately it has improved considerably.

The flood which breached the East Indian Railway below Mogul Serai at the end of last week seems to have been entirely a local affair, since as far as Benares the Ganges is unusually low for the time of year. But apparently there must have been very heavy rain in the Rohtasgarh hills at the corner of the Mirzapur and Arrah districts which brought the Son and Karmunnasa down in heavy flood; the overflow of the latter river impinging on the line where it runsin close proximity to the Ganges about Mamanish and Dildarnagar. The water rose with a rush over this tract on Saturday night, and though it subsided rapidly again much damage was done, several villages being demolished and hundreds of cattle drowned. There has also probably been some loss of human life, but there is no saying how much or how little. Hundreds of the villagers found safety along the railway embankment. The energetic measures of the District Engineers at Mogul Serai, Dinapore and Bankipore prevented traffic from being suspended for more than a single night. The Mogul Serai Gya section was also breached for a short distance by the Son, and for half a mile the telegraph posts were washed away. Such was the turbulent exit (as it would seem to be) of the monsoon of 1905 in these Provinces.

IF YOUTH BUT KNEW.

THE CHIEF END OF MAN.

A certain amount of education must be merely utilitarian; that is to say, directly subservient to the practical ends of life. This education begins when the child is taught to use a spoon. It continues when the boy learns his letters and his multiplication-table. It ends, writes "Kappa" in the "Westminster," for millions of hapless youths, in the acquisition of a trade, handicraft, or business routine, which they go practising, mechanically and joylessly, until their mechanism is worn out and they are cast on the scrap-heap. Many more happily situated youths never get beyond the utilitarian stage of education; for though they may read up Plato and master the Differential Calculus, it is all with a direct view to their worldly advancement, not to the saving of their souls alive. Their book-reading has no more spiritual value than book-keeping or book-making. But it is generally admitted that the teaching which subserves mere appetite and ambition, even with a little judicious morality thrown in, is inadequate to the real needs of the human spirit. A "liberal education" is one in which the utilitarian element is strictly preliminary and subordinate. If, in the course of these reflections, I have to condemn the ordinary classical curriculum of our public schools, it will not be because it is unutilitarian, but because it is inefficient as a means to higher ends.

What, then, is the fundamental task of a liberal education? What should be its constant endeavour? Surely to awaken and to keep ever alert the faculty of "wonder" in the human soul. To take life as a matter of course—Whether painful or pleasurable—that *is* true spiritual death. From the body of that death it is, the task of education to deliver us.

The infant, fresh from non-existence, or (spite of Wordsworth) oblivious of pre-existence, gazes at the world with wondering eyes. But before he can tell himself of his wonder, it has been swallowed up in familiarity. He has fallen in with the jog-trot sequence of things. There is a stage, indeed, in which he asks, "Why, why? why?" and I suspect that, even at this first awakening of his intelligence, he ought not to be put off with the ordinary evasions and cut-and-dried formulas. But on this point I do not insist, leaving it to the discussion of child-psychologists. What is certain is that, unless he be a child of genius, he comes to school with his sense of wonder dulled, or diverted entirely to things remote and fabulous, to mythological or theological marvels. Certainly, I am no enemy to fairy-tales. They use the healthful playground of the childish imagination, keeping it in exercise at a period when it is as yet unable to grasp or grapple with the wonders of the real world. The trouble is that the fading of fairy-land leaves the average child in a wholly prosaic environment of alternate "lessons" and games. The utilitarian, or, at most, the judiciously moral, aspect of education is constantly forced upon him. The "liberal" aspect, if it is suggested at all, seems to him a myth, of one of the organised hypocrisies of his elders. He is told that he will one day find a world of pleasure in, or through, the things that are now meaningless tasks to him; but he has no lively faith in this promise; and, as a rule, his scepticism is justified. At best, the pleasure he is asked to find will be a mere external adjunct to his practical and moral life—a harmless, perhaps a stimulating, pastime. As if we were such multimillionaires of time that we must labour to perfect ourselves in devices for getting rid of it!

My definition, then, of a liberal as distinct from a merely utilitarian education would be this: a course of training which arouses and sustains in the mind of its subject a vivid realisation of the miracle of existence. We move in the midst of a stupendous fairy tale, compared with which the most fantastic Arabian Night is humdrum and pedestrian. What was Aladdin's Palace to the dome of the million jewels which is nightly builded over our heads, marvellous to the eye, but incomparably more marvellous to the mind? What were the Adventures of Sindbad compared with the toils and vicissitudes, the triumphs and defeats of our fathers and our brothers, the race of man on earth? We are compassed about with glories and mysteries and we feed our children's souls on Greek accents and bowling averages! What wonder if, in James Elis's phrase, "these fine, ingenuous lads are presently changed into frivolous members of Parliament"!

Emerson has somewhere said: "If the stars came out only once in a thousand years, how men would wonder and adore and preserve for countless generations the memory of the City of God which they had seen." It should be the business of education to make this miracle "new to us every evening." And I speak of course of the stars merely as the most obvious of the manifestations of the great Thaumaturge. Here we have immensity obtruded on us, flung at us, so to speak, almost ostentatiously. But the wonder of the infinite is no greater than the wonder of the infinitesimal. Conception is baffled at both ends of the scale. There are moods when the forces which hold the suns and systems suspended seem to us less incredible than the energies which lurk in a single molecule of matter. But it is idle to weigh marvel against marvel, as though our separation and classification of them were not a mere fiction of convenience. All are involved in each, and each in all; yet, if we must speak of greater and less, the greatest of all marvels is surely the handful of matter, temporarily encased in a roundish box of bone, which can mirror and analyse and weigh and name and recombine the phenomena of the universe, and, passing beyond phenomena, can even speculate, however impotently, on the reality behind them! We are miracles immersed in miracle and we have nothing better to make of our little span of consciousness than to provide for our physical needs, and then fling away in child's-play (more or less disguised) whatever residue of time may be left over.

You remember that admirable passage of Stevenson's in which he contrasts the first two questions of the English and Scottish catechisms—the English tritely inquiring "What is your name?" the Scottish striking at the very roots of life with "What is the chief end of man?" and answering nobly, if obscurely, "To glorify God and to enjoy Him for ever." The obscurity of this answer lies solely in its first clause. How can man glorify God? That is indeed obscure. The phrase is a survival from a low stage of anthropomorphism. But there is no obscurity about the second clause—"to enjoy Him for ever." Save for that poverty of language which compels us to narrow the Supreme with sex, it expresses with perfect accuracy the chief end of man. Not necessarily the end for which he was intended, but assuredly the end which he should deliberately propose to himself—and the end, as I suggest, which education should, from an early stage, deliberately and sedulously subserve.

If may be well to guard a possible ambiguity in the word "enjoy." Does it seem to make optimism a foregone conclusion? Not at all, as I conceive it. The intellectual "enjoyment" of the scheme of things neither implies an optimistic nor excludes a pessimistic judgment of it. When I pay a visit to the dentist, I enjoy the contemplation of all the truly exquisite apparatus of his art; yet I would very much rather, if I might, refrain altogether from that enjoyment. One may find the keenest enjoyment in studying the genius and exploits of, say, Napoleon, though, as the study proceeds, one may feel more and more convinced that he was an unmitigated curse to humanity. "Yes," it may be said, "we can enjoy the recollection of bygone ills that befell other people; but how about the 'instant tyrannus'? Did his own generation, the men who suffered and died for and through him, 'enjoy' the contemplation of genius?" Assuredly, thousands did. Other thousands, of course, did not. They had no eye for his greatness, and either blindly hated him, or accepted his existence and its effects, like any other disease or disaster, with dull incomprehension. Just so is the mass of mankind incapable of enjoying the works of the Supreme Imperator whose conscripts we all are; and it is precisely this incapacity which a liberal education ought to remove.

(Concluded on page 6.)

INDIGNATION IN JAPAN.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN SHIP RAISED.

Captain of the Mikasa Attempts Suicide.

RUSSIANS PARTIALLY EVACUATE MANCHURIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

The Russian warship Retvisan, sunk in the war, has been refloated by the Japanese.

There is great indignation in Japan because it has transpired that the Treaty of Peace binds Japan not to fortify La Perouse Straits.

The commander of the lost battleship Mikasa, who hastened on board when the fire broke out and did his utmost to quell the fire, has since been deeply dejected, and yesterday assembled the survivors and feelingly addressed them, adding that he felt the heavy loss had affected his personal responsibility. He then jumped out of window. He was picked up and taken to hospital. His condition is considered serious.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

It is stated at St. Petersburg that Manchuria will only be partially evacuated and several Army Corps will be left on the Chinese frontier.

TERRIBLE STORMS IN ITALY.

Further Distress.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

Terrible thunderstorms and torrents of rain are taking place in the Italian earthquake region, thus increasing the distress and hindering the re-housing of the sufferers.

AUSTRALIA WANTS EMIGRANTS.

Salvationists Preferred.

All the States of Australia are awakening to the urgent need of new emigrants, and Mr. Deakin, the Premier, has cabled to General Booth that the Commonwealth warmly desires to co-operate in his scheme for the emigration of 5,000 agricultural families.

THE ARAB RISING.

Rebels Surrendering.

Reuter (Hodeidah) states that the towns of Doran Tajela and Kankaban have surrendered to the Turks with rifles and guns.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Protocol to be Published.

The Conference at Karlstad terminated this evening.

It is officially announced that an agreement has been reached and the Protocols will be published next week at Christiania and Stockholm simultaneously.

Orders have been given to Norwegian and Swedish troops to withdraw from the frontier.

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH AND HUNGARIANS.

Firm Stand

The Emperor Francis Joseph desiring to make a final attempt to restore the Constitutional regime in Hungary, summoned to Vienna, the leaders of the Opposition who are in the majority in the Diet, and requested them to form a Cabinet, but positively declined to entertain any modification affecting the union of Austria and Hungary or the Army.

His Majesty warned them earnestly of the responsibility they incur if they obstinately adhered to the old stand-point and referred them to Count Golnchouski whom they declined to see because he was not Hungarian.

Count Cziraky was therefore appointed to conduct the negotiations.

THE WRECKED STEAMER IN SUEZ CANAL.

To be Blown Up.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

The Suez Canal Company Commission of Enquiry has decided to blow up the Chatham probably on Thursday next.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

The wreck of the Chatham in the Suez Canal will be blown up after the s. s. China has passed on the 27th instant.

It is feared that the debris will block the Canal for a fortnight.

Fire broke out on the night of the 3rd of September on board the British steamer "Chatham," from Middlesbrough and London for Yokohama, while in the Suez Canal passing No. 9 kilometre near Razel Eche. The Chatham was bound from Middlesbrough to Yokohama, caught fire in the Suez Canal. The vessel was carrying a large general cargo, and in addition over seventy tons of dynamite was on board. As a consequence, the outbreak caused the greatest alarm on board the ship and on shore. The flames, it appears, had been started through the Chatham colliding with the steamer Clan Cumming, and so upsetting a lamp in the boatswain's cabin. Despite the highly explosive nature of the cargo, the crew worked zealously to subdue the flames, but as there was a danger of the fire reaching the hold in which the dynamite was stored they ultimately beat a hurried retreat to shore. Meanwhile the navigation of the canal was entirely interrupted, and every moment it was feared that this would blow up. To the surprise of those watching the vessel from a comparatively safe distance, the flames were confined to the fore-part of the ship, and the fire ultimately burned itself out without reaching the dynamite. The crew afterwards returned to the steamer, which had been considerably damaged. Had the dynamite exploded the probability is that the canal would have been obstructed for some time.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

Russia Reinforcing Turkestan.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

It is stated in military circles at St. Petersburg that the troops in Turkestan will shortly be strongly reinforced.

In connection with the recrudescence of Russian activity in the direction of Persia, it is significant that the St. Petersburg papers publish a telegram from Teheran, representing the Persian press as complaining that the British Commission has unfairly awarded to Afghanistan a considerable portion of Persian Seistan and two-thirds of the Helmund Lake whereby there is a danger of Persian Seistan becoming a desert. The telegram adds that the press is urging the Shah not to ratify the Protocol of the British Commission.

THE IMPERIAL DEFENCE SCHEME.

Acquisition of Tanjong Pagar Docks.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

The acquisition of the Tanjong Pagar Docks forms part of Admiral Fisher's Imperial Defence scheme, comprising the establishment of Naval bases at Gibraltar, Dover and Singapore and the abandonment of Wei-hai-Wei, Trincomalee, Halifax and Esquimault.

The "Observer" announces that the establishment of a Naval base at Singapore practically forms part of the new Anglo-Japanese Agreement for mutual self protection.

THE INSURRECTION IN THE CAUCASUS.

Troops for Batoum.

Twelve thousand troops have gone to Batoum where the situation is grave.

THE RUSSIAN FORCES IN FINLAND.

The Russian forces in Finland are being considerably reinforced.

NEW GERMAN SUBMERSIBLE LAUNCH.

Alleged French Duplicity.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

Consternation has been caused in France on the report that a new German submersible launch at Kiel is almost the exact replica of the last French type.

It is believed that the designs have been treacherously sold.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE VICEROY OF IRELAND.

Near Drowning.

Lord Dudley, Viceroy of Ireland together with Captain and Lady Mabel Crichton while yacht racing on Lough Erne were nearly drowned.

The yacht capsized and the occupants clung to the boat until rescued by a motor launch.

THE CHINESE IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Majority Peceable.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

Lord Selborne, who is touring in the Transvaal in receiving a Boer deputation at Mosilikatzesuck declared the majority of the Chinese were peaceable. Government is now empowered to repatriate criminals. He pointed out that repatriation of all Chinese would result in the shutting down of one-third of the Rand mines.

REFORM MOVEMENT IN CHINA.

A Bomb Outrage.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

As the Chinese Reform Commission was leaving Peking on a tour round the world to study the foreign governments, an explosion occurred inside a private car seriously injuring eight people and killing the perpetrator of the outrage.

MR. AND MRS. MUIR MACKENZIE.

DISCHARGED FROM HOSPITAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA SEPT. 24.

The Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie and Mrs. Muir Mackenzie were discharged from the Sassoon Hospital on Saturday after a prolonged and patient suffering from their unfortunate carriage accident.

THE "Engineer" gives an illustration and a description of the Motor char-a-banc now running in Bombay. It says :—That the motor-car movement is extending in India there are many signs. The illustration given herewith represents a char-a-banc recently constructed by J. W. Brooke and Co., Limited, Lowestoft, for service in Bombay. This vehicle is equipped with a 15-20 horse-power four-cylinder vertical petrol motor. The ignition system is the low-tension magneto, and the gearing provides four speeds and reverse, the speeds being obtained by gears of the Panhard type; the power is then transmitted through chains to the back wheels. These wheels are fitted with twin Sirdar tires and the front wheels are fitted with single Sirdar tires. The vehicle is constructed to carry twenty-five passengers, the front seat only being upholstered. The body, to withstand the Indian climate, is built of teak. The canopy is made sufficiently strong to carry luggage, and is fitted with curtains to protect the passengers; there is, in addition, a glass screen in front of the driver not shown in the photograph. The highest speed of this vehicle is 20 miles per hour and with a test load of thirty people we are informed that it succeeded in climbing a gradient of 1 in 8 in comfort.

THE DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

STAFFORDS DEFEATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT 23.

The last game in the third round of Durand Football Tournament was played this, afternoon, between the North Staffords and Dorsets and contrary to public expectation ended in a win for the latter by 3 goals to 1. Threes and fours to one were freely offered on the losers. At the commencement of game there was a slight wind, but this gradually died down and a very large crowd watched the struggle and applauded freely. At the start the game was fairly even and there were numerous attacks on both goals, the Dorsets narrowly escaping being scored off several times. One fine shot at their goal hit the top bar and bounded back into play, and it was not until five minutes before half time that the Stafford Centre forward with a run and splendid shot scored the first point.

On the resumption of play the Dorset goal-keeper saved half-a-dozen times, and the Staffords seemed likely to keep their advantage. At length, however, came a brilliant run by the Dorset forward and a clever shot which resulted in a goal immediately afterwards. There were exciting scrimmages in front of the Dorset goal, but shortly afterwards the Dorset left wing shot the ball into the opponents' net amidst tremendous applause. Five minutes later, the Dorset centre forwards managed to evade the backs and another brilliant shot resulted in a third goal. Both teams played splendidly, and the game was fast throughout.

The Dorsets will meet the Royal Dragoons in the final on Monday, and are now hot favourites for the Cup.

ENTERTAINMENT TO GOVERNMENT HOUSE SERVANTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 23.

The Viceregal Lodge grounds were the scene, this evening, of a kindly entertainment given by the Viceroy and Lady Curzon to the numerous Indian attendants connected with their establishment at Simla. The avenues were decorated with bunting and lighted up with Chinese lanterns and electric lights after dusk. Tents were pitched on the old tennis ground, where separate collations were prepared for Hindus and Mahomedans. Afterwards there were Indian conjuring, music and other suitable amusements, including some charades in which members of the Body Guard appeared, and which caused much merriment. Their Excellencies were present for an hour in the course of the afternoon. The entertainment was kept up until about 10 p.m.

A NEW BRANCH OF S. M. RAILWAY SANCTIONED.

WORK TO BEGIN AT ONCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 24.

The Government of India have sanctioned the construction of a new branch of S. M. Railway, joining it with the Bezwada Musulipatam Railway. The work of constructing the line will be started at once, the extent of line being forty-nine and half miles. Musulipatam has a good convenient harbour and a line will run through the great rice producing country and it is expected that the heavy rice traffic will conduce to improvement of the line.

POONA RACQUET TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 24.

The following is the result of yesterday's Racquet tournament,

In Handicap Single Finals, Captain Clarke beat Captain Hon'ble Guest by 3 games to love.

In Final Open Doubles Major Crawley and Mr. Reynard, 12th Lancers, beat Major Vaughan and Captain Kearsey by four games to love.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 22.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that the offices directly subordinate to the Government of India at Calcutta, except (1) the Paper Currency issue office and (2) the office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General will be closed on the 2nd January next in honour of the visit of Prince and Princess of Wales.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. A. Pope, of the Survey of India, has one year's leave from the 16th proximo.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hodgson is confirmed as Deputy Surveyor General.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. G. Kennedy and Mr. J. Mullaly to be respectively Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary for Irrigation in the North-Western Frontier Province.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Fagan has fourteen months' leave; Mr. H. C. Clogstoun to hold charge of current duties of the office of Political Agent, Eastern States Rajputana.

Mr. E. H. S. Clarke, C.I.E., is appointed Deputy Secretary, Foreign Department, Mr. C. L. S. Russell to officiate as Deputy Secretary, and Mr. E. V. Gabriel to revert to officiating Under-Secretaryship.

Mr. G. W. Marshall is confirmed as Registrar, Foreign Department.

Mr. A. Warden, officiating Assistant to the Resident, Baroda, has twelve months' extension of leave.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that with effect from 1st proximo, stamps used to denote the duty of one anna may be superscribed either for postage or for revenue or for both postage and revenue.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

New rules are prescribed for Indo-Ceylon money orders which may now be issued for sums up to rupees six hundred.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. J. C. Lyle from leave is appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer Railways, Calcutta.

Major P. Ashworth, R. E., has eighteen months' leave.

Sanction has been accorded to survey by the Bombay Baroda Railway Company of a metre gauge Line from Agra to Hathras, twenty-nine miles.

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 21.

THE most interesting event of the past week here has been the speech made by Lord Curzon to the Conference of Directors of Public Instruction. The speech is the first of the several farewells, which his Excellency will be called upon to make before he leaves India. It sums up the achievements of his viceroyalty in regard to education and records reforms sufficiently remarkable and far-reaching to justify the congratulatory tone in which it is composed. Education is only one of a long series of subjects upon which we are all desirous of hearing his Excellency's parting words. The interval which remains before Lord Curzon leaves is so short that much will have to be left in any case to be dealt with in the imperfect manner possible in a general speech, but the method of devoting a particular occasion to one subject is so preferable that every additional opportunity will be welcomed of individual treatment. One such will be the dinner at the Simla United Service Club on 29th, another the ball at the Simla Town Hall on the 9th November, a third, the Bombay Club dinner about 3rd November. A fourth and not improbably a fifth will be the meetings of the Legislative Council during the next six weeks.

In regard to education, Lord Curzon claims that the beginning of his viceroyalty found the organisation straying from the path of progress and that the end saw it set upon the right path. He is entitled to speak with particular authority upon the subject, for he has devoted even more personal attention, and hard work to education than to any of the other multifarious matters, which his extraordinary energy and industry have enabled him to take up. Had Lord Curzon been other than a Viceroy there is no post for which his natural gifts fit him more preeminently than that of schoolmaster. He possesses a spark of the spirit and the enthusiasm, which made the Arnolds and the Butlers what they have been in the scholastic world. He attributes the beginning of the ill-health, which has so marred the closing years of his Indian career, to the strain and overwork of the Simla Education Conference of 1901, where he was at once President and a phenomenally industrious working member. His educational policy may have defects, but it has been energetic and courageous. It has sought out and endeavoured to deal, radically, with the want of co-ordination, the inefficiency and the backwardness which have characterised all branches of the training of the young in this country. It has recognised that education is the key to progress, alike material and moral in India. It has opened the treasury safe and devoted, to the support of learning, a material portion of the surplus which years of prosperity have given to the Government. It has urged on subordinate administrations to regard primary education as a duty which may not be shirked. Above all, it has overcome obstacles and been driven through with a zeal that has encouraged enthusiasm in others. It has roused weary officialdom to the possibility of stepping outside routine. It has handled abuses and endeavoured to remedy them. Where mistakes have been made they have been well intentioned ones. Where success has eluded grasp, it has been from no lack of energy in pursuing it. Neither the credit nor the blame for what has been done belong to Lord Curzon alone. The main burden of the work has been borne by the educational services. The ideas adopted have been drawn from every side. Lord Curzon has differed from his predecessors in himself driving and pushing. His own shoulder has been set manfully to the wheel whenever progress has been slow. He has thus made himself responsible for error, where error has been fallen into, but he has also earned good right to claim a full share of the credit for the progress achieved and the difficulties overcome. There may have been occasions where a truer eye for the country might have avoided quagmires in which the coach has blundered. But the driver has never flagged, and the distance won has not been incommensurate with the means at hand for compelling advance. Lord Curzon's record, in the matter of education may not be above criticism. Nevertheless teachers and pupils alike, throughout the entire continent of India lose their most powerful friend and their most energetic well-wisher when he surrenders office.

It is often difficult in Simla to separate personal from public considerations in balancing the acts of officials. In this case however there is a balance of solid achievement which outweighs all else.

No announcement has yet been made here of the plans of their Excellencies. It is understood, however, that the party will sail from Bombay, in the first week of November, and spend ten days in Egypt preliminary to proceeding home.

The weather has now completely cleared, and the Durand Football Tournament is being conducted at Annandale under almost perfect conditions of ground and atmosphere. The tournament is losing a very generous patron in General Sir Edmond Elles, who has given the principal annual trophy for some years past, and proved invaluable as President of the Committee of management. The institution is now so firmly established that it can face the future with confidence, but General Elles will be badly missed.

Lord Kitchener has returned to Simla from his tour in the Kulu-Valley and Dalhousie, but starts off again almost immediately. The reorganisation scheme with which his name is associated appears to be still hung up.

The Committee appointed to consider the question of the Simla allowances of the Subordinate Secretariat establishment, has submitted a voluminous report since my last letter. It recommends the consolidation of, with some slight increase in, the total compensation paid to the clerical staff, to meet the cost of annual migration with the Government of India. The recipients are no doubt hit by the rise of rents, which has occurred at Simla. The obvious remedy, however, is, not to go on increasing the allowances indefinitely, but to build suitable official quarters in some such suburb as Taradevi where facilities exist for an efficient train service to the centre of the station, and where there is plenty of room for expansion. Such an arrangement would be one of the greatest of Simla improvements, since it would obviate the overcrowding which exists in the present residential quarter. Its cost would be trifling, since the rents, which can be afforded, would pay a reasonable interest upon the cost of construction, and the funds already in the hands of the Municipality for improvement purposes are ample to cover initial outlay.

S. S. HASHEMI.

OVERDUE IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Hashemi, which left Calcutta on the 4th instant on a voyage to Bombay has not yet arrived. When the vessel left Calcutta, a cyclone was reported to have swept over the Bay of Beng al on the 6th instant. It is surmised that the vessel may have been caught in it and in consequence met with some disaster which, to say the least, might have so disabled her as to let her adrift at sea. She left Calcutta on the 4th instant, under the Command of Captain C. Hansen, with a cargo of coal. There are on board besides Captain Hansen, 3 officers, 4 engineers, one Parsee clerk, and 65 native crew including the saloon servants.

SWADESHI AT ALIBAG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hope you will be kind enough to publish the following strange intelligence that I saw with my own eyes :—

A STRANGE PATRIOT.

A boy in Standard V in J. E. H. School, Alibag was weeping in class when a handkerchief was handed over to him by another to wipe away his tears. The boy seeing that it was from Manchester resolved to burn it at once and did not return it to its owner. In this way he repaid his kindness. Hoping to be excused for troubles.—Yours, &c.,

G. L. MATHURE.

THE BROKER AND THE POET.

A CHURCH-GATE IDYL.

[Pace the shade of the late Lewis Carroll.]

The sun was shining in the sky
Shining with might and main
On Bania and Batia,
Mahommedan and Jain,
The Driver wore his raincoat
Because it didn't rain,

The Broker in his shigram
Went on a yard or so,
He was not driving fast because
His horse was old and slow,
The gharry stopped against a block—
It could no further go.

The Broker and the Poet sat
Inside it at their ease,
Discussing great affairs of State—
And Ham—and Potted Peas—
The market's latest rise and fall
And Rats—and Plague—and Fleas.

The motor and the gramophone
Were buzzing side by side,
They did their very best to block
The street, which, isn't wide,
And as if this were not enough,
Two gharries stood beside.

The Broker putting out his head,
Began to curse the throng;
He did not do it silently,
He did it loud and long.
The Poet he said nothing, but
"That motor smells too strong."

"If seven men with yellow hats
"Should stand here year by year
"Do you believe"—the Poet said
"That they could keep it clear."
"I doubt it said the Broker "for"—
The rest's not fit to bear.

DALAL.

SHOLAPUR NOTES.

The Police Sports, writes our correspondent, took place on the 20th September, and were a great success, the arrangements being excellent. It is seldom that the public of Sholapur are treated to such a "tamasha," and they attended in their many-coloured thousands. A feature of the show was the drill of the rising generation of policemen, the little boys marching, wielding their wooden rifles, and singing, with great precision and solemnity, that reflected much credit on their instructor. A clown, made in India, would have passed muster in an Englishcircus, could he have changed his skin. In the tug-of-war the armed police easily pulled over the unarmed. In the Ladies' Nomination (cigarette race) Mrs. Pitman, Mrs. Dubois, and Mrs. Longley won prizes. The prizes were distributed by Mrs. Emanuel.

On the 11th Mr. Jathar, High Court Pleader, came from Bombay and delivered at the Ripon Hall an eloquent lecture on the "Law of Karma" to an appreciative audience. It is whispered that at least one budding lawyer was attracted to the lecture by hopes of receiving a fillip to his legal studies. Mr. Jathar was following in the footsteps of the Rev. Mr. Gates, who had previously lectured in interesting fashion on Helen Keller, the educated American lady who has been blind, deaf and dumb, and without the sense of taste, throughout her life.

The case of embezzlement of jewellery against Chief Constable Smith and Head Constable Narayan Sheshacharya has resulted in their conviction and sentence each to three years' rigorous imprisonment and and a fine of Rs. 250 by Mr. F. X. De Souza, the Sessions Judge.

Fuller, the young man who recently defrauded Messrs. King, King and Co., has been committed to the High Court Sessions by Mr. Bonus, the District Registrate, on a charge of obtaining money from the wife of the Assistant Collector by false pretences.

Our Society news includes successful At Homes by Captain Kukday, I. M. S., the Rev. Mr. Gates, and Messrs. Burnett and Healy, and the winning of the Badminton Tournament by Mr. Healy and Mrs. Longley, beating Messrs. Emanuel and Thompson in the finals.

It is said that the Laxmi Spinning Mill is to soon start weaving and that Sholapur is to have three more mills in addition to its present three. These fresh sources of industry should be a benefit to the district, and it is hopod that they will also be architectural acquisitions. Except for Mr. Varad's fine mill, Sholapur is singularly devoid of architecture. The town, even to the old Fort, is mean and stunted, and Nature too has not favoured the neighbourhood with much to please the eye. Take away the City lake, with its waterlilies and island temple, the Motibag Tank and Gardens, and the Forest Reserves, and Sholapur remains a dead level, healthy perhaps, and with pleasant distant views, but in itself exceedingly unexciting to look upon.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL.

The following postings of R. A. officers have been ordered :—Lieutenant-Colonel Fendall, on promotion to that rank, from No. 2 Mountain Battery has been posted to R. G. A. Cork. Captain Cottingham to the 64th Battery, Captain Newman, 23rd Battery, has been transferred to the 104th Battery, Captain Norton 104th Battery, has been transferred to the 23rd Battery, Major Farmar, No. 52 Company, R. G. A. Captain Holme, No. 77 Company, has been posted on promotion to No. 70 Company, R. G. A., and 2nd-Lieutenant Bridge, R. G. A., has been been posted to No. 77 Company.

NORTHERN COMMAND.

The following are granted leave out of India :—

Captain G. Kirkpatrick, 59th Rifles, one year, from 7th October. 2nd-Lieutenant O. Purely, attached 1st Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment, from 6th October to 6th April; Captain D. Seale Brown, 9th Lancers, one year, from 14th October; 2nd-Lieutenant R. Neill, 2nd-Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers, 9 months, from 1st October.

The leave granted to Captain R. Gardner, 1st Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment, is extended to the 23rd February.

Lieutenant C. Webster, 30th Punjabis, is granted 90 days' leave from 25th September.

Captain R. L. Morris, 3rd Skinner's Horse officiating Assistant Military Secretary to the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Northern Command, will continue to officiate as Assistant Military Secretary, vice Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Campbell, vacated.

Captain F. Cavendish, 9th Lancers, officiating Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Northern Command is confirmed as Aide-de-Camp vice Captain R. L. Morris vacated.

19th Lancers.—2nd-Lieutenant K. U. Buxton attached 2nd Battalion the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) to be Officiating squadron Officer, 1st Dogras.

Lieutenant M. A. Girdlestone Double Company officer to be Quartermaster 1-5th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant E. C. Der Martin Double Company Officer to be Quartermaster 55th Coke's Rifles.

Lieutenant C. S. Lindsay attached 2nd Battalion the Royal Welsh Fusiliers to be officiating Double Company Officer Royal Army Medical Corps.

Captain J. H. Robinson, to command of the Station Hospital, Campbelpore, when vacated by Major H. B. Mathias, D. S. O.

Lieutenant W. B. White, 4th Queen's Own Hussars, to have command of 29th Mule Corps, vice Captain W. O. Paltologos, 28th Punjabis, reverted, to regimental duty on appointment to the Supply and Transport Corps.

Lieutenant W. H. B. Salmon 99th (Deccan) Infantry is posted to the 2nd (Rawalpindi) Division.

Military Works.—Lieutenant J. J. D. Campbell R.E. on return from leave, is transferred from the 3rd (Lahore) Division to the Kohat Brigade.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The Iron Trade in August.

THE HIGH PRICE OF COPPER.

PEACE AND THE WOOLLEN TRADE.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

THE course of the iron markets during the month of August has been fairly satisfactory both to producers and merchants. In both tone and price strengthening influence have been at work, and the outlook at the begining of autumn is certainly as promising as it was last year, and more so than was hoped for a few weeks ago. At the beginning of August there were three main impediments in the way of a revival in the iron trade, viz., the cotton wages dispute, the war in the East, and the accumulations of warrant iron on the banks of the Tees. Of these impediments two have been removed and although the third still gives occasion for some anxiety it ought not of itself to be sufficient to keep things back. We have seen sharp revivals in the iron trade, with warrant stocks—including Scotch iron, Cleveland, and hematite—more than twice as great. In the speculative markets attention has been confined chiefly to Cleveland warrants. In these considerably more real business has been done than in July. Notwithstanding the steady increase in warrant-making, speculators have gained more confidence, and prices for Cleveland have gradually crept up from 46s. 6d. per ton on August 1 to 48s. 3d. at the close. There has been more business in hematite warrants, which also show a rise in value of 2s. per ton. This increased value is here reflected in the prices obtained by makers for their hematite iron, while makers of Cleveland have not participated to so great an extent in the rise in Cleveland warrants.

One of the features of the month's trading has been the continuance of good business in Scotch iron with Lancashire consumers. It is recognised that, taking quality into consideration, this iron is cheaper than anything else on the market, and other things being equal it is not likely to remain long in its present relation to the various brands, which come into competition with it. The stock of Scotch iron is very low something under 35,000 tons, and it is believed that makers are getting rid of their production as fast as it comes from the furnaces. So far as manufactured iron and steel are concerned, although trade is better in iron and brisk in steel, and has been so throughout the month there seems to be some little difficulty in raising prices. In the Manchester district quotations are practically what they were at the beginning of the month. Scotch makers have, however, recently raised their rates for branded and unbranded bar iron, angles, and other sections by 2s. 6d. per ton, which is the first advance in these prices during the current year.

The rapidly rising price of copper—now from £70 to £77 10s. per ton—is a matter of material moment to constructive engineers, electrical equipment firms and tramway companies. The immediate cause of the upward movement is a shortage of the supply from America, though there are contributory influences of little less importance. In the opinion of those in a position to gauge the demand, copper is bound to command a comparatively high figure for some time to come, the supply of the metal by no means keeping pace with its rapidly extending use, although its production has largely increased in recent years. The conductive power of copper is infinitely superior to that of any of the other metal, and the practically universal adoption of electric traction for tramways, as well as the electrification of suburban railways, has set up a consumption in America which is sufficient explanation of our failure to obtain the usual supply from what has long been our chief source. Added to this is the enlarged demand for general electrical equipment. China has latterly been a large buyer of copper, chiefly for coinage purposes, and, with the electrician, she is expected to become a continuous consumer. On Tyneside, where what is known as tough copper is being almost eagerly bought at £77, 10s. in confident expectation that it will shortly see a still higher price, shipbuilders are grumbling sorely at an added cost for which they have no possibility of recouping themselves in any enhanced value of tonnage. If prices go much higher, we may see the Cornish copper mines which were shut down, when the Spanish and other mines became so productive that the costly working of the deeper home levels was unremunerative—reopened. Substitutes, such as aluminium, are also being discussed; but for all electrical purposes, and for many engineering uses these can never replace copper. Hence the confidence of copper manufacturers on Tyneside that, with the sustained demand which must attend the universal development of electrical enterprises, the indispensable metal will maintain an increased value until there is some considerable addition to the existing known sources of supply. America controls the copper market, the American supply is short and the consumption of copper in the States) is growing monthly. This, after all, is the main factor of the "boom" in copper on this side, and copper manufacturers, at any rate, have convinced themselves that present quotations will shortly be exceeded.

The arrangement of peace between Russia and Japan has strengthened the market for wool and tops at Bradford. All along the line, from the coarsest crossbreds to the finest merinos, values are not merely firm, but advancing. Confidence in the fulfilment by the Japanese Government of its contracts for khaki cloth is probably responsible for the firmness in the value of all the coarser grades of the raw material. Merino tops at Bradford are still at a moderate price compared with what they cost made out of the last sales of wools. It is difficult to find a sound comparison with the present situation. When war broke out between France and Germany in July, 1870, all classes of colonial wool were cheap. Now they are all dear and crossbreds are very dear. When the Franco-German War ended wool was much cheaper than when it began. Within about a year colonial wools more than doubled in price, and by March, 1872, were dearer than at any time during the last fifty years. Of course nothing of this kind can happen now. Then the belligerents were large buyers of the raw material, and at the beginning of the war they quitted the saleroom and did not return until it was over. During the present war the values of colonial wools have steadily advanced and now those for crossbreds are on a very dangerous level. It is generally admitted that the time for speculation is past, and that the only safe plan is to go from hand to mouth. During the Franco-German War English machinery was probably more profitably employed than it ever was before or has been since. Now complaints are rife in every branch of the trade that there is no margin between wool and tops on the one hand and yarns and goods on the other.

Discussing the cotton outlook in a letter, dated August 25, Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., of New York, express the belief that the Agricultural Bureau's report will show a depreciation of at least five or six points during August. More extreme views, they say, are held by the large portion of the trade. Mention is made of the recent large buying by Russian manufacturers against sales of cotton goods for delivery up to next Easter, and in America one of the largest spinners is quoted as authority for the statement that there is an enormous business being done in the United States on very profitable terms for delivery well into the future. Nevertheless a decided check to the buying of raw cotton has been noticeable whenever the price rose above 11 cents in New York, and "even those who look for ultimately higher prices are more or less doubtful as to the ability of the markets to absorb the early offerings at above that price." Messrs. Hubbard look for a September movement of about a million bales, as the absence of a sharp demand, the spread of yellow fever, and the lateness of the crop should reduce the movement as compared with last year.

The tea market in August, according to Messrs. Harrison and Crosfield's monthly review, showed signs of increased activity, the first rush of buyers to replenish stocks at the reduced rate of duty having been satisfied. As far as can be gathered from telegraphic estimates, supplies seem unlikely to prove

excessive, at any rate for some months to come. India is behind last season's shipments to the end of August by 7 1/2 million pounds. Ceylon for the last three months has shipped to London 4 1/2 million pounds more than in the corresponding period of 1904, and the shipments of China tea are estimated to be about seven million pounds short of last year's figures, so that on balance the prospective shortage in the supply as against this time last year seems at the moment to be about ten million pounds, whilst the stock at the end of August, 1904, was 78 million pounds compared with 84 million pounds at the present time. The next four months usually bring the heaviest supplies of the year, but there is now some leeway to make up. Deliveries, on the other hand, show an increase, and the quantity on which duty was paid in London in August was 20,659,311 lbs., against 19,835,879lbs. in 1904, from which it seems probable that the consumption is steadily growing.

A general meeting of shareholders of the Vulcan Shipbuilding Company of Stettin, held on August 30, decided by a large majority to erect a branch yard on the Elbe. Commenting on the decision, the "Hamburger Nachrichten" writes:—"The importance of the step is out of all proportion to ordinary decisions of general meetings. No doubt the present Brodower Yard at Stettin is an industrial undertaking of which Germany is proud, but only from to-day does the Vulcan Company become an undertaking of world-wide importance. If up to the present the Company has been able to accomplish great things, from now on the very greatest achievements are open to its activity. It is true that the project has met with considerable and influential opposition, technical arguments being advanced to prove that the Oder and the Baltic Sea sufficed for all purposes of the Vulcan. On the other hand it was undeniable that the largest vessels could not be built at Stettin, whilst by coming to the mouth of the Elbe at this is not only made possible, but the Company gains direct access to the ocean."

Makers of sugar machinery will be interested in the scheme which have been under consideration for establishing several new cane-sugar factories in Jamaica. A Kingston correspondent writes that Messrs. De Pass and De Mercado have arranged to establish a central factory in the Vere district. The machinery is to be ready for the crop of 1906-7, and will have an output at first of about 200 tons of sugar a day, to be subsequently increased. In the St. James district of the island another new plant is projected, and the arrangements for this are now being made by Mr. Joseph Shore. A third central factory is to be erected in the parish of St. Ann by Mr. A. M. Nathan and Colonel Kitchener, and Mr. A. Pawsey has decided to establish a similar factory on his Clarendon estate. The total output of these four new factories, when in full swing is expected to be about 1,200 tons of sugar a day. Hitherto one of the principal obstacles with which sugar planters in Jamaica have had to contend has been the relatively high cost of crushing and manufacture due to the defective, and in some cases primitive machinery available. In the new factories the cost of production will be much less, and it is expected that they will have an important effect in restoring prosperity to the industry.

An interesting sidelight is thrown on the commercial jealousy between Australia and Canada by a curious incident in connection with the duty on Canadian and American harvesters imported into Australia. Canada is in several respects ahead of the Commonwealth in her ability to produce cheap agricultural machinery. She has relations with American manufacturers, which make it possible for her to sell harvesters in the Commonwealth at a price with which, after paying all charges and profits, the Australian agricultural machinery makers can scarcely compete. For several years, Ministers of Customs in the Commonwealth have been told that the prices at which Canadian harvesters were invoiced—viz between £26 and £38—represented a ridiculous and fraudulent undervaluation, which should be checked by administrative action. The Ministers naturally sent to the Canadian Customs Department for evidence. The Canadian authorities it is said temporised—declared that it was impossible to give the market value of harvesters because they were made entirely for the Argentine and Australian market and had no regular valuation in the Dominion. The matter was pressed and finally, to the surprise and indignation of the Australian Customs Department there came a point blank refusal from Ottawa to assist the Melbourne authorities. Luckily for the Australian machinery trade evidence was obtained from the Argentine which showed that the machines, which were invoiced to Australia at £38 were invoiced to the South American importers at a much higher figure. This information enabled the Minister of Customs, Sir William Lyne, to reassess the value of Canadian harvesters, so that they have to pay duty on £65 instead of £38.

IF YOUTH BUT KNEW.

(Concluded from page 4.)

The clearest vision, indeed, is far enough from fathoming His strategy, His whole plan of campaign; but his marvellous tactics we can partially discern and admire. And surely it is better that we should do so than that we should go forth to the battle blindly, like the beasts that perish. We may or may not wish that the campaign had never been undertaken; we may or may not regret having been pressed into the service. But whether we approve it or no, the great Expedition will go on; and we may as well play our ineluctable part in it with an intelligent zest. Does not its romance, its fascination, lie in the very obscurity of its Whence? Why? and Whither?

In another essay, Stevenson "wishes that there had been someone to put him in good heart about life when he was younger." That is mere common-sense. It is a crime to depress the spirits of youth; and, in these days of mild and unsulphurous theology, it is (one is glad to believe) an infrequent crime. Moreover, the instinctive shrinking from life, the shallow cynicism, the half affected Byronism that sometimes beset adolescence ought to be judiciously combated. But I would no more inculcate a dogmatic optimism than a systematic pessimism. Teach youth to see, to understand, to wonder; then let it judge for itself.

There are two main lines on which a liberal education, thus conceived ought to proceed. We should either study the architecture of Alladin's Palace or critically investigate the Adventures of Sindbad. Up to a certain point both lines should be pursued; but most of us would presently find ourselves impelled by an innate preference to specialise on one or the other.

FOR some years, notes the "Evening Standard," the American girl has done wonders in the marriage market. It is suggested, however, that the day of her glory has gone, and that "after the war" the Japanese girl may become the ideal bride. She has no many advantages over the American. For hundreds of years, as we gather from an authority named Takaishi, her behaviour has been governed by commandments tending to give the husband his rightful place in the household. On her wedding morning she is reminded that her husband is sole master, and that strict obedience to him is the noblest virtue a wife can possess. She is enjoined always to be amiable to her mother-in-law; never to get angry, though her husband be wrong; to be a good manageress and to study economy; not to pride herself on her father's rank and fortune. American girls are not taught such beneficial lessons. From a masculine point of view, the superiority is all on the side of Japan. So far does the East surpass the West in wisdom.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

POONA RACES.

FIFTH DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 23.

THE Races to-day were a great success and there was a larger attendance. The weather was warm, but as the day wore off the evening was cool and enjoyable. The following are the details:—

The Bhamburda Plate—Rs. 1,500; out of which second receives Rs. 300; and the third Rs. 200. A Handicap Hurdle Race for Ponies 14-2 and under. Distance.—About 1 3-4 miles over 8 flights.

Mr Percy Fischer's b aus m Key West 10st 8lbs Owner 1
Mr W Moran's b aus m Malvina 9st 6lbs. Johnson 2
Capt H Guest's g aus g Funny 11st 6 lbs. L C Hoyt 3
Messrs Wood and Badger's ch aus g Curfew Bell 9st 2lbs.... Lansdown 4

Also Ran:—Red Shot 7st 8lbs.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Funny and Malvina, 5 to 1 Key West, 6 to 1 Curfew Bell, Long odds Red Shot.

Curfew Bell and Funny led out followed by Key West, at the mile the first two were level with Key West two lengths behind and at the half mile Malvina displaced her the bend being reached in that order. After this Key West drew up rapidly and took the last fence with Funny; taking the rails Key West took a lead and though hard pressed by Malvina her owner landed her home three-quarters of a length ahead with Funny; a length and a quarter further back Time 3 mins 26 4-5 secs.

The Ghorpuri Plate.—Rs. 1,500; out of which second receives Rs. 300; and the third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arab ponies 13-3 and under. Distance,—6 furlongs.

Mr L H Spence's g a h Zarriff, 8st 3lbs... Robinson 1
Aga S Shah's b a h Oriental 9st 11lbs ...Kamad 2
Mr Artin A Essayie's g a h Little Joker 8st 7lbs Heeroo 3
Mr A M Ally's ch a h. Napoleon [6-12 cd, 7st 0lb O'Neill 4

Also run:—Ptarmigan 8-6; Mint 8-0, Dispute 7-5, Tabasco 7-1 cd 7-2, Jan Alum 6-13 cd 7-2.

Betting:—5 to 2 against Ptarmigan, 4 to 1 Zurriff; 5 to 1 Mint, 6 to 1 Little Joker and Dispute, tens and longer odds the rest.

Napoleon led out closely followed by Ptarmigan and Zurriff; and at the bend Dispute and Oriental joined them. Down the straight it was an open question between Zurriff and Oriental, but the former just kept his lead by half a length, Little Joker two lengths, behind beating Napoleon, Time—1 min. 22 3-5secs.

The Autumn Plate.—Rs. 2,000; out of which second receives, Rs. 400; and the third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Horses which have not won a flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over, since 31st March, 1903. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr G K's b aus m Jubilant 6st 12lbs.....Meisom 1
Mr L S Allen's b a aus m Spirea 8st 6lbs...Ames 2
Messrs Bleach and Avasia's b e g Apology 8st 5lbs .....A Hoyt 3

Also run:—Blue Blood 8st 11lbs, Epitome 8st 10lbs.

Betting:—7 to 4 against Apology, 5 to 1 Epitome and Spirea, 6 to 1 Blue Blood, 7 to 1 Jubilant.

The field got away to a splendid start and were in a bunch for a furlong when Jubilant went away followed by Spirea, Epitome and Apology. At the bend they closed in on the leaders and the last named looked like coming away going well, but the first two held their position and it was soon evident that Jubilant was going easy and finally won by a length. Apology finished three-quarters of a length behind Spirea. Time, 1min. 16 secs.

The Turf Club Cup—Rs 2,000: out of which second receives Rs. 400: and the third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs. Distance—1 1-2 miles.

Mr A M Bushar's b a h Panala II 7st 3lb A. Hoyt 1
Lt Col Kavanagh's g a h Money Spinner 8st 6lb O'Neill 2
Aga S Shah's b a h Arabistan 8st 10lbs.....Kamad 3

Also ran:—Laffy 9st 4lb; Sandow 8st 11lb; Precious 8 9; Egypt 8st 8lbs; Tachraet 7st 7lbs; St Gris 6st 9lb.

Betting:—5 to 2 against Egypt; 3 to 1 Money Spinner; 4 to 1 Arabistan 8 to 1 Panala II and Laffy; Tens and longer odds the rest.

A delay caused by Arabistan and the field got away to a good send off and when they settled down Egypt and Laffay led from Money Spinner with Arabistan last. The order remained to the half mile when Egypt went away and led at the next post with Arabistan and Panala making up ground. At the bend these two with Laffy led but in the straight Panala II had them very safe. Money Spinner came with a grand rush but could only get within two and a half lengths; a head in front of Arabistan, Time:—2 mins, 53 secs.

The Aga Khan's Cup.—A cup value £100 sterling presented by H. H. the Aga Sir Sultan Mohammed Shah, Aga Khan G. C. I. E., and Rs. 5,000 from the Fund, out of which second receives Rs. 800; and the third Rs. 400. A Handicap for Horses. Distance 1 1-2 miles.

Lt Col J Desaraj Urs' b aus g Trenton 8st 5lb Evans 1
Messrs Bleach and Avasia's br e g Testwood 7st. 13lb .....A. Hoyt 2
Dr. Spooner Hart's b aus g Rifleman 7st 11lb Bennett 3

Also ran:—Chassepot 9st 8lbs; Pure Gold 9st 4lb; Tubal Caine 8st 2lb carried 8st 3lbs; Courara 7st 8lbs; Shotover 7st 6lbs; Jim Gosper 6st 9lbs carried 6st 13lbs.

Betting:—7 to 2 against Trenton; 5 to 1 Testwood and Jim Gosper; 6 to 1 Chasepot and Rifleman; 8 to 1 Courarna and Shotover, tens and longer odds the rest.

A troublesome field, Pure Gold especially, caused a long delay but they got away well together except for Shotover who was left some five lengths. Courara and Jim Gosper were the first to show out and then the former went ahead by two lengths. There was no real change till the three furlongs when Trenton made up ground with Testwood and Rifleman hand over fist and had everything beaten down the straight. Testwood made a bid but could do little with Trenton who won easily by three lengths. Rifleman three quaters of a length behind Testwood, Jim Gosper fourth. Time—2 minutes 27 2-5 secs.

The Kirkee Plate.—Rs. 1 500 out of which second receives Rs. 300; and the third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr C E Tayleur's b a h Whiteface 7st 8lbs A Hoyt 1
Messrs Wood and Badger's b a h Sheik 7st 5lbs Baichan 2
Mr Nasar Abdoola's g a h Clever Boy 8st 3lbs Taylor 3

Also ran:—Bandit II 9-8, Farewell 9-0, Chiragh 8-2, Nippon 7-4 cd 7-5, Swazi 7-3, Practical 7-0 Court Martial 6-7 cd 7-0.

Betting:—2 to one against Bandit II, 5 to 1 Chiragh and Practical, 6 to 1 Swazi, 7 to 1 Whiteface, Sheik and Farewell. Tens and longer odds the rest.

Another very fine start saw the field reach the bend bunched the whole way with Farewell, Sheik and Whiteface handy and these three left the field here with Practical and Clever Boy following hard and at the distance Whiteface led with the other in a row. It was a very soft thing for this pony and he won anyhow by two and a half lengths; Sheik went strong at the finish and beat Clever Boy and Practical by a length, Time—1 mine 9 1-5 secs.

The Cantonment Plate.—Rs. 2,000; out of which second receives Rs. 400; and the third s. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Ponies 14-1 and under Distance 6 furlong.

Mr W H Walmsley's br aus m Footlight 7-6 Kamad 1
A Nanjee's b aus m Olga 7-8 .....O'Neill 2
Lt Col J Desaraj Urs' ch aus m Lucretia 7-2 ..... Dhondi 3

Also ran:—Veera 9-2; Filbert 9-0; Haydn 7-12;

Betting:—2 to 1 against Filbert; 5 to 2 Veera; 9 to 2 Olga; 6 to 1 Haydn and Footlight; 100 to 1 Lucretia.

Haydn, Veera and Footlight led out in that order but Filbert suddenly came up and led after the half mile and at the bend Olga and Footlight drew up again with Veera coming level on the outside. On approaching the distance Footlight and Olga went away, the former, winning under the whip by half a length. Lucretia put in tremendous spurt at the finish coming within three quarters of a length of Olga. Time—1min. 18 4-5secs.

PUNJAB trade with Afghanistan in 1904-05 is shown to have increased and the Lieutenant-Governor says:—"The marked increase in the import of raisins and almonds is due to the fact that the Amir has relaxed the former stringent restrictions on this trade, and they are now sold in greater quantities and cheaper than before." With what melancholy however, must Mr. Chamberlain regard this lapse of a once-promising disciple.

SINCE the expedition to Lhassa and the establishment of closer relations with the Lamas, interest in Tibet and its affairs has naturally increased. The number of Europeans who have made a study of the language of the country is very small indeed but in the next few years some of our officers may be expected to pick up a colloquial knowledge of Tibetan, for the Chumbi valley has to be held for a certain period and a British Trade Agent is stationed at Gyantse. Anything which will help them in their studies is very welcome for it cannot be said that we have yet done with Tibet.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. POONA YOUNG CRICKETERS.

THE Poona Young Cricketers paid their second visit to Bombay last Saturday, and in a half-day match with the Bombay Gymkhana got beaten by 3 runs and two wickets after a very close finish. The same match last year ended in a draw, the Young Cricketers requiring only one run to win with three wickets in hand when stumps were drawn. Owing to the late start made, the Gymkhana nearly found themselves in the same position that their opponents were in last year, the winning hit being made with only two minutes left for play. Losing the toss the Gymkhana had to take the field, the Young Criketers commencing their innings at 2-40. They gave a very poor and unattractive display, being dismissed in an hour and forty minutes for 98 only, 81 of which were made from the bat. Mr. Bhopatkar who made 33, was the only bateman on the side who shaped really well and he was unfortunate in being run out by the last man. The chief bowling honours were borne off by Mr. Powell who captured five wickets for 13 runs. The chief feature of the Gymkhana innings was the batting of Messrs. Cheetham and Aston who made 32 and 33 respectively, the former making his runs without any mistake. The following are the scores:—

POONA YOUNG CRICKETERS.

L L Karandikar, b Cheetham	1
S M Joshi, c Priestley, b Cheetham	10
S G Narwani, b Ainsworth	17
L D Bhopatkar, run out	33
L N Samel, st Priestley, b Stileman	1
S G Mehendale, c Ainsworth, b Powell	7
S V Shevade, c Ker, b Powell	0
V H Barve, c Stileman, b Powell	1
M K Agashe, c Ainsworth, b Powell	7
L G Mehendale, b Powell	4
V G Kali, not out	0
Extras	17
Total	98

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	R	M	W
Stileman	12	14	4	1
Cheetham	9	32	1	2
Ainsworth	10	12	1	1
Powell	4-1	13	0	5

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr S N Powell, c L Mehendale, b Agashe	13
Mr J B Gillett, b Agashe	14
Mr A H S Aston, c Agashe, b L Mehendale	33
Mr J L Ainsworth, c Samel, b Agashe	0
Mr H Cheetham, c Samel, b Kale	32
Mr D F Vines, st Bhopatakar, b Kale	1
Mr E Priestley, not out	6
Mr C G Stileman, c Bhotapakar, b Mehendale	0
Mr M Innes-Ker, b Kale	2
Mr G W Dawson, Mr E Comber } Did not bat.	
Extras	0
Total (for 8 wkts)	101

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	R	M	W
L G Mehendale	12	37	2	2
Agashe	7	25	0	3
S G Mehendale	2	10	1	0
Kale	10	29	2	3

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA vs POONA YOUNG CRICKETERS.

The above match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground yesterday and resulted in a draw. Scores:—

P J HINDU GYMKHANA.

G B Banda, b L Mehendale	0
K Telang, b S L Mehendale	39
K A Date, c Samel, S L Mehendale	44
R V Agasker, not out	53
P Baloo, c Agashe, S L Mehendale	3
C V Mehta, b S L Mehendale	10
G E Khote, not out	47
D N Vakil, W B Talpade, M R Deo, Diveker } did not bat	
Extras	6
Total	202

POONA YOUNG CRICKETERS.

Karandiker, c Diveker, b Banda	10
Samel, c Telang, b Baloo	32
Narvane, b Baloo	8
Bhopatkar, b Baloo	2
Joshi S M b Mehta	7
Mehendale, not out	7
Shewade not out	11
Mehendale, Kale, Agashe, Barve } did not bat	
Extras	6
Total	83

P. W. D. C. C. vs. R. I. M. DOCKYARD.

A match was played between the above teams on Saturday, and ended in an easy win for the former by 51 runs. The visitors, winning the toss went in and were all out for 15 runs. The P. W. D. replying with 66. Lynn (19) and Oliver (14) being the principal scorers. For the P. W. D. Hogan took 3 wickets for 9 runs and Lynn 7 wickets for 5 runs also doing the "hat trick." In their second venture the R. I. M., Dockyard fared better, scoring 51 for one wicket.

SUSPICIOUS DEATHS OF ORPHANS.

MORPHIA POISONING.

AT the Morgue, on Sunday, Mr. P. Bryne, the Coroner, continued the adjourned inquiry regarding the deaths of two Mahomedan orphan brothers, named Shaik Inoos and Shaik Dawood, aged eleven and seven years respectively, whose bodies had been exhumed by order of the Coroner from the Mount Road cemetery on the 9th instant. Fatmabai, the wife of the deceased's half brother Sulleman, who is suspected of having caused the death of the two boys, was present at the inquiry.

Dr. Arthur Powell, Surgeon to the Coroner, in his evidence stated that he examined the bodies of the two deceased at the morgue on the 9th instant. The body of the elder boy was internally in a good state of preservation. All the organs appeared healthy except the brain, which was too decomposed to make any definite statement about. The lungs were healthy and showed no signs of consumption. There was no evidence of fever. The body of the younger brother was not so well preserved. The brain was fluid from decomposition. The lungs showed no signs of bronchitis. The witness forwarded the contents of the stomach of each of the deceased to the Chemical Analyser to Government. The certificates of the Chemical Analyser showed that morphia had been detected in both the cases. The witness was of opinion that death in both cases was due to morphia poisoning. There was no evidence of disease in either of the bodies which would cause death. Under the circumstances of this case he would not expect to have met positive evidence of morphia poisoning in the bodies apart from analysis. Morphia occurred in opium and in the form of salts of morphia extracted from opium. Salts of morphia were commonly sold by druggists. Less than a grain of the salts would kill boys of eleven and seven years. Salts of morphia had not a very marked taste and might not be noticed in food or drink. If a grain of morphia were administered to boys of their ages death might be expected in nine hours on an average, but it would depend upon many factors.

Ismail Mahomed, a Kalasi in his evidence said during his last voyage on the steam ship Beharis, he found in No. 3 hold a paper packet, which he gave to one Kazi Inoos, also a Kalasi on board the same vessel for the purpose of safe keeping as he had no room in his own box. He forgot to take the packet back from Kazi in Bombay.

Kazi Inoos, brother of Fatmabai deposed to having received a packet from the last witness during the last voyage, and brought it to Bombay. He said on his arrival in Bombay he put up with Fatmabai. The latter had access to his box which contained the packet. One day Fatmabai opened the box and taking out the packet asked witness what it contained. Witness replied it was not his and did not know what it was. Fatmabai opened the packet and finding it contained some white powder, concluded that it was good quinine and emptied it into two tin boxes which she kept on a shelf. Witness then went to live elsewhere, but he did not take away the two tin boxes. On the 9th instant he went to Fatmabai's house, where he found the boy Dawood laid up and Inoos dead. He asked Fatmabai what the matter was with the boys and she replied that she had given some quinine from the tin box to Dawood as he asked for it, and that after giving the stuff out of the tin box to Dawood she went to the water tap. During her absence Dawood gave the stuff to Inoos also. Witness asked Dawood how he was when he said he felt giddy. Witness did not ask Dawood how Inoos died. At Fatmabai's request, witness took Dawood to Dr. Narielwalla. On his return from the doctor witness asked Fatmabai what he should do and what answer he should give to people when they asked about the boys' death. Witness then gave the two tin boxes to boy Abdoola and told him to throw them into a well in a field. Abdoola did so. The boy Dawood then died. Subsequently witness made a statement to Superintendent Nolan and Inspector Carter and pointed out Abdoola. He also identified the two tin boxes.

After some further evidence was recorded the inquiry was adjourned.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The annual Rugby Football Tournament organised by the Bombay Gymkhana commences this week, and should despite the defection of several teams which were expected to enter, prove highly interesting. There are five teams finally entered, the Gloucesters and West Ridings, the latter the winners of the Calcutta Tournament being compelled to scratch, but the flagship Hyacinth having arrived opportunely has very sportingly entered a team. This will not be the first occasion on which the Hyacinth has entered a team for an Indian Tournament, having in a fine sporting spirit put in a team for the Madras Tournament a year ago, and saved it from being abandoned for want of entries to play even one game. Of the local teams, the Gymkhana will be able to put a stronger XV in the field than they have done for years. The main strength of the team will be in the forwards who are an unusually strong set. Chief among the scrummagers are P. R. Cadell, the old Oxford Blue, Mackay, Kiddle, Nigel Jones and Annesley who are individually good, but the packing of the scrummage leaves something to be desired. However, in spite of this defect, the hope of the Gymkhana, as we have already said, undoubtedly lies in the forwards, as the backs owing to accidents and a variety of other causes have had few opportunities of playing together, with the result that they hardly show the combination they might have shown with more practice. Blair, of the halves, is good in attack, and had the services of W. V. Butcher, the English International been available as his colleague, the team would have been strengthened immensely. As it is, however, the Gymkhana are lucky in having found a good man to support Blair in the person of J. M. Mackay who has recently arrived from home with a good reputation. In the 3/4 line, C. M. Ward plays a strong individual game which would be improved by the adoption of less selfish methods so far as his colleagues are concerned. Baker is a strong kick and good tackle and Yates and H. Ward both play a pretty game. Pope at back kicks cleverly, but is weak in stopping rushes.

The Casuals who have improved out of all recognition this year under the leadership of Ross, one of the keenest Rugger exponents in Bombay, have been weakened somewhat by the formation of the Yorkshire Regiment team, but some of the vacancies thus caused in the team have, we understand, been filled by capable recruits from outside. The ubiquitous P. F. Fischer has given ample evidence that his wonderful form has suffered no diminution, and the team may be relied upon to put up a good fight against the Welsh.

The Yorkshire team are the dark horse of the Tournament as little or nothing has been seen of them in the field, they having trusted to training rather than practice. Though on the legal side they are fast and nippy, and pass cleverly from hand to hand, their chief fault—rather a formidable one—is the adoption of the Association offside rule and the consequent illegal tackling which is bound to involve them in constant penalties. A little attention to this matter before the Tournament games begin will not do the Yorkshire team any harm.

The form of the Hyacinth team is an unknown quantity in Bombay, but judging from the form they have shown in games in Ceylon and at Madras they are likely to gather fresh laurels here and, at all events, may safely be relied upon to give the Yorkshires a sporting and not impossibly successful game.

The Welsh team are from all accounts as formidable as ever, although most of the well-known names are gone. There will be only four games, but they are likely to be good and the Tournament ought to be well worth watching throughout. Those who are at a loss to know how to spend their evenings, now that the Rovers' Tournament is finished, have for four days this week no cause to complain.

The draw for this tournament has resulted as follows:—

1st Round.	2nd Round.	Final.
The Yorkshire Regt ... } HMS Hyacinth ... }	Tuesday 26th Sept	Thursday 28th Sept
Bombay Gymkhana ... } Casuals ... }	a bye	Saturday 30th Sept
The Welsh Regt ...	a bye	Wednes. 27th Sept

ROYAL VISIT FUND.

THE following is the further list of subscriptions collected and promised in reference to the above fund in Bombay. Members of the General Committee and the public desirous of contributing to the fund are hereby informed that subscriptions are payable at the Bank of Bombay:—

	Rs.
"Anonymous"	1,500
Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathubhoy	1,000
Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co	1,000
His Holiness Syadna Mahomed Burhandoodin Sahib	500
Messrs. Ladha Ibrahim and Co.	300
Mr. Damoderdas Gordhandas Sukhadwala	250
The Bombay Branch of the Royal Insurance Company	250
Khan Bahadur Nowrowjee Pestonjee Vakil, C. I. E	200
Mr. N. J. Gamadia	100
Mr. Cassamali J. Peerbhoy	100
Mr. A. Abraham	100
Mr. Naranjee Dwarkadas	100
Mr. N. V. Mandlik	51
Mr. Kalliandas Keshawdas	50
Mr. J. A. D. McBain	50
Mr. Mansukhlal M. Munshi	50
Mr. Hassumbhoy Vishram	50
Mr. Piroshaw Manockjee Kaka	25
Mr. Piroshaw B. R. Mody	25
Rs.	5 701-0-0
Amount previous acknowledged "	1,11 376-0-0
Total "	1,17,077-0-0

THE "Chronicle" does not claim the authorship of the following Limerick:—

"There was a fair maid of Boolong
Who made up a beautiful song;
It wasn't the words
That frightened the birds,
But the horrible 'double entong.'"

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FRAUD BY GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, presiding at the High Court, Appellate Side, have disposed of an appeal in a case against Govind Balkrishna, who was convicted by Mr. F. X. De Souza, Sessions Judge of Sholapur, in July last, of criminal breach of trust as a public servant, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

In this case, the appellant, Govind Balkrishna, accused No. 1, and Sheku Nathoji, accused No. 2, had been committed for trial on a charge under section 409 of the Indian Penal Code. In the year 1900, accused No. 1 was the watandar Kulkarni, and accused No. 2 was the officiating Police Patel of the village of Akola in the Sangola taluka. The charge against them was that, on the 2nd September 1900 they received in their capacity as village officers a sum of Rs. 35 on account of arrears of land revenue for the years 1898-99 and 1899-1900, from two Khatedars of village, Eknath and Nagu, and dishonestly misappropriated the amount to their own use instead of crediting it in the village books and remitting it to the taluka treasury, as it was their duty to do. The fraud was said to have come to light in this way. Owing to a famine conditions, Government granted a remission of land revenue for the years 1899-1900. Eknath having heard of the remission and unable to obtain a refund from the village officers, made an application on the 16th January 1905 to the District Deputy Collector stating that he had paid Rs. 35 to the accused in respect of the arrears of assessment for those years and praying that the matter may be enquired into. Along with this application he enclosed a receipt which, he said, had been passed to him by the accused acknowledging the payment. The matter was enquired into by the Mamletdar; who found that the amount had not been brought into account nor remitted to the treasury. Steps were accordingly taken for the prosecution of the accused. It was not disputed that the amount in question had not been credited in the village accounts—a fact which was established by a glance at the khata of Nagu in the ledger for the year 1900-01 and in the ledger for the year 1901 02. The receipt produced in the case purported to have been written by accused No. 1, and to bear the signature of both the accused. The defence of the accused amounted to this, that Nagu and Eknath concocted the receipt so as to simulate the handwriting of accused No. 1; then took it to accused No. 2, and obtained his countersignature under a false representation that they had paid the amount to the Kulkarni; and the motive for this conspiracy to ruin the accused was said to be, that accused No. 1 was instrumental in depriving Eknath and Nagu of their own share in the crops of a piece of land they had leased jointly with his uncle about six years ago. The Sessions Judge held it proved that the receipt produced in court was a genuine receipt written and signed by accused No. 1, and countersigned by accused No. 2, and that it evidenced a genuine payment of Rs. 35, made to them on account of the arrears of assessment, and that both of them misappropriated the amount between them. No. 1 was convicted of an offence under section 409, and No. 2 of an offence under section 406 of the Penal Code, and both were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years each.

There lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence, and dismissed the appeal of accused No. 1.

CAUSING HURT WITH A SWORD.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, at the High Court, Appellate Side, have disposed of an appeal in a case against Chimnya bin Shivrudrappa, who was convicted by Mr. T. Walker Sessions Judge of Belgaum, in July last, of voluntarily causing grievous hurt by a dangerous weapon, and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

It appeared that the accused went out with a sword and his wife with a hatchet on the day, the offence was committed, and some words passed between the accused and Chandappa, and the former struck the latter with the sword. Accused's wife Basawa said that one Naikya brought the sword, and with it the accused struck Chandappa on the leg after being himself struck on the cheek with a hatchet by Rama. Two witnesses said that the accused and his wife came to the Chavdi armed with a sword and a hatchet. The Sessions Judge remarked to the jury that, if they believed this evidence it would appear that the accused took the sword out to the field, which he had no legal justification to do, as there was plenty of time to have recourse to the authorities. The Kulkarni also said the crop attached was removed from the chavdi after information was brought that the accused was armed, and had come to the chavdi to demand his crop. From the nature of the wound inflicted, said the Sessions Judge, the accused seemed to have no intention to kill, but only to disable; and a man who employed a sword could not complain if his adversaries tried to disarm him in justice to themselves. Having regard to the severe injuries, which Chandappa had received so severe that after five months, he was unable to walk or stand without a stick Mr. Walker sentenced the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Their lordships dismissed the appeal.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

The Senate will meet at the Sir Cowasji Jehanghier Hall of the University, to-morrow at 5 15 p.m.

STATEMENT OF MOTIONS AND AMENDMENTS (BY-LAW 4?)

Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I.C.S. has given due notice of his intention to propose that the Report of Committee (B) appointed by the Senate on the 7th April to draft regulations in respect of the matters referred to in section 25, sub-section 2 clauses (a) (c) and (h) of the Indian Universities Act and the Election to the Legislative Council and the Municipal Corporation be adopted.

Amendments to Mr. Edwardes' proposal are to be submitted by the Hon Sir Pherozeshah M Mehta Mr. K. Subramani Aiyar, Mr. Ibrahim M. Sayani, Mr Rustam K R Cama, the Honourable Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Mr. D. G. Padhye, and Dr. G. B. Khar.

The Honourable Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar, B A., L. L. B. has given due notice of his intention to propose that the Report of Committee (F) appointed by the Senate on the 7th April to draft regulations in respect of the matter referred to in section 25, sub-section 2, clause (n) of the Indian Universities Act in so far as it relates to the Examinations in Law be adopted.

Amendments to the Honourable Mr. Justice Chandavarkar's proposal will be moved by Mr. Lallubhai A Shah, and Mr. Rustam K R Cama.

ORGAN RECITAL AT MAZAGON.

Mr. Edgar Faulkner, the organist of St. Thomas' Cathedral, got up a very attractive organ recital at St. Peter's Church, Mazagon, on Saturday evening, when there was a fair congregation. The programme though short, included some masterpieces of sacred music. Mr. Faulkner, opened with a grand execution on the organ of a prelude and Fugere from Mendelssohn, followed by an Andante Pastoral by Salome. Mr. G. F. Hill, whose splendid baritone, is well-known on the amateur stage of Bombay, gave a beautiful rendering of "O God Have Mercy" from Mendelssohn. Mr. Faulkner again followed on the organ with two other items from classic composers, in his usual masterly style. This was followed by another rendering from Mendelssohn of "Be Thou Faithful unto Death" by Mr. G. E. Thomas, whose tenor voice was well adapted to the piece. The same great composer's, "War March of the Priests" brought the recital to a close. The success which attended it ought to encourage Mr. Faulkner to repeat these organ recitals, especially for the benefit of parishioners of St. Peter's, who have not always the same facilities of attending these recitals when held in the Cathedral.

VARIETY COMPANY FOR BOMBAY.

From an advertisement elsewhere it will be seen that the Gardner-Brown Bioscope and Variety Company, who have been catering for the entertainment of the military, naval, and civilian residents in the Mediterranean, open for a short season in Bombay on the 2nd proximo. The Company, which judging from the handbills is one of the strongest variety shows that has visited India for some time, has come on to Bombay from Malta where a most successful season was enjoyed. There is no reason why their stay in Bombay should not be equally successful as we badly require some attraction of this kind just now.

A Vienna telegram states that Mr. Henniker Heaton, M. P., has seen the Ministers of Finance and Public Works on the question of universal penny postage, which has been warmly advocated by the Vienna Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber proposes also to form a League to agitate in favour of the reform. Its adoption ought to be all the easier because there is already a penny post between Germany and Austria.

ARTILLERY LESSONS FROM MANCHURIA.

We have already noted many of the points of instruction which the Russo-Japanese war, now ended, furnishes for gunners. The subject is of large scope and admits of further amplification. At Jan-se-lin (17th July), the Russian artillery positions were selected and prepared beforehand, usually in rear of crests of hills and to one side of the summits. Guns were protected by epaulments and masked by fascines and branches. The attempt at concealment was however not successful, as the Japanese suddenly opened and maintained an effective fire on these batteries from positions which the Russians were never able to locate sufficiently well to judge the effect of their own fire. Faint smoke was observed from time to time, but the Russians believed that the enemy was firing "puffs" to deceive them as to the true position of the guns. In this battle the Japanese frequently shifted their batteries, either having gained their object, or to avoid Russian fire as it became effective. They always kept their guns concealed in movement and in action, and employed indirect fire throughout. The Russians kept to their original positions, which were reached by roads constructed after much labour by the engineers. The want of mobility of their heavy equipment presumably prevented their leaving the roads. As on other occasions several batteries in reserve did not fire a round, and thus gave no assistance to their side.

At Ta-shi-chao, on July 23-24, the Russian artillery did much better and turned the tables on the Japanese. The Russians had taken up a defensive position, and their artillery (10 batteries or 80 guns) was dispersed in entrenched and covered positions previously prepared. Two batteries, the 2nd and 3rd of the 9th Artillery Brigade East Siberian Chasseurs, did especially good work. They were placed behind a height, near the village of Jounantoun, 530 metres from the crest, and 10 metres from the base of the slope. Early on July 24, two Japanese batteries opened fire on the crest, where Russians had built 12 dummy epaulments. A third battery joined in with oblique fire. All three were concealed and beyond range of the Russian time fuze. The Russian batteries replied with common shell. Within half an hour, ten more Japanese batteries dispersed in groups came into action against these two Russian batteries. The Japanese, firing common shell followed by shrapnel destroyed some infantry trenches on and near the crest of the hill which covered the Russian batteries. They concentrated a tremendous fire on the unoccupied epaulments and then swept the ground about 200 to 250 yards beyond. Then, seeing that the Russian fire was unchecked, they searched all the slope alongside the hostile guns but never reached them. About 3 p. m. the 4th battery of the brigade came up on the right of the other two Russian batteries, but took up a position not sufficiently under cover. The Japanese, from their look out post (a tower on a hill north of Do-cha-pu) located the flashes of the guns and opened shrapnel fire on them. The other two batteries having had their position given away, now for the fist time had several casualties. They had, throughout the day, been able to prevent several Japanese batteries from moving and used their power of rapid fire with good effect. Fire ceased at 9 p. m. The 2nd battery of 9th Brigadde East Siberian Chasseurs, which had been in action for 15 hours, fired 4, 178 rounds (or 522 rounds per gun). It had 2 men and 6 horses killed and 38 men (including the commander Lieutenant-Colonel Patschenko) wounded. At Liao Yang, August 30th, the Russian artillery again gave proof of improvement. Two batteries of the Xth Corps, concealed behind a ridge, opened fire on four Japanese batteries which were causing considerable loss to a section of the Russian line. The Russians found the range at once and silenced them. Their fire took the Japanese guns obliquely, and whenever the Japanese gunners tried to reopen fire, a burst of rapid shrapnel fire from the Russians drove them back, and kept the batteries silent. Later, these two Russian batteries caught another hostile, battery, which had unlimbered, just as the guns were being run into position by hand and prevented it from firing a single round. After this they dispersed with rapid fire a body of infantry sheltering in a nullah. The position of these guns was not discovered by the Japanese, though they searched the ground near them throughout the two days' battle. The two batteries lost only 3 men wounded and 3 horses killed. During this same battle, another Russian battery, which apparently had neither scouts nor escort, was surprised at point blank range by Japanese infantry, and lost its commander killed and almost the whole of its personnel killed or wounded. One gun only had been able to fire and the battery was only saved from capture by the arrival of infantry reinforcements. Commenting on this incident, General Ropne gives his opinion that shields might have enabled this battery to make a successful resistance. One more instance of improved efficiency on the part of the Russian artillery may be cited. At Yentai, October 11th, the long range and rapid fire of the Russian guns was found to be most effective in checking pursuit, some of the Japanese batteries being even prevented from getting into action at all.

The Russian heavy artillery was at first even more unfortunate than the lighter branch. Fourteen companies of about 200 men each of the East Siberia siege artillery were sent to the front. The ordnance used is said to be 4'2 inch and 6 inch guns with some 8'4 inch mortars. The training and organisation of the Russian heavy batteries is said to have been defective, and they were used more as guns of position their mobility being very restricted. These defects led to losses of large numbers of guns at Nanshau, Liao-Yang and Shaho. At the last named battle the Japanese captured no less than 60 heavy guns. The Japanese siege artillery, at the beginning of the war included 6 inch howitzers, 4'5 inch howitzers and guns, and some medium guns of less calibre. The Japanese attach great importance to the use of heavy guns in the field, and hauled them by man power if teams were not available. Four batteries were employed at Liao-Yang; and at Mukden 70 heavy guns concentrated their fire on the Putilof hill with great effect. It would seem that the longer range and far greater rapidity of fire of which their field guns are capable have greatly aided the Russians in their successful retirements on several occasions. The excessive weight behind the team, however may have been a contributing cause to the frequent losses of guns. This want of mobility was especially felt in the earlier period of the war, in mountainous country. Later, in more level country, the defects of the equipment in point of mobility was less felt, and a better comprehension of the capabilities of their gun enabled the Russians in some measure to cope with the numerical superiority of the Japanese artillery. On the other hand the shorter range of the Ariska gun, and the want of power of their teams may lagely account for the failure of the Japanese to reap the full reward of more than one victory by vigorous pursuit, a foremost part in which is one of the most important duties of the artillery.— C, and C. Gazzette.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

MADRAS SUGARCANE.

First report on an average of the five years ending 1903-1904, the area under sugarcane in the Madras Presidency has represented 25 per cent, of the total area under sugarcane in British India.

The total area planted with sugarcane in ryotwari villages up to the end of August 1905, is 51,400 acres or 13 per cent. more than the area planted in the corresponding period of 1904-1905. It also exceeds the averages of five and ten years by 12 and 7 per cent, respectively. The increase, as compared with last year, is most marked in the districts of Godavari, Cuddapah, Salem and Trichinopoly and is attributed partly to seasonable rainfall, partly to the rise in price of jaggery and partly to the fact that a large extent of the crop is cultivated under wells. The condition of the crop is reported to be from fair to good.

MADRAS INDIGO.

On an average of the five years ending 1903-1904, the area under indigo in the Madras Presidency has represented 29'4 per cent. of the total area under indigo in British India. The total area under indigo in ryotwari villages up to the end of August 1905 is 51,000 or about 30 per cent. less than in the preceding year. It is also less than the averages of five and ten years by 61 and 71 per cent. respectively. The decrease is most marked in the Cuddapah and Kurnool districts and is attributed partly want of timely rains and partly to the extensive cultivation of [illegible] in preference to indigo, the demand for which has of late considerably fallen. The crop is reported to be either fair or good but to require rain in parts.

POONA RACES.

SIXTH DAY WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 27.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

The Deccan Plate—Jean Bart, up Guards, Daroji, Vicsard, Musketeer, Ferewater, Prestwick and Slowsure.

The Stand Plate—Loyal, Massachusetts, Honest Lady, Nat Gould and Firecracker.

The Paddock Plate—Jean Bart, Loyal, Honest Lady, Hande'chan, Victory, War Dance, Carreewick and [illegible]

The all Pony Plate—Quick Remedy, Little Admiral, Despedido, Yankee Boy, Verbala, Pat C Footlight, Pectora.

The Desert Handicap—Eed, Mardin, Nusser, Arab Lord, Skylark, Gallant, Hermet and Sweet william.

The Lilliput Handicap—Thunderstorm, Jamrood, Tabasco, Dilerjung, Syberite, Fareed II, William Rufus, Oriental, Jobena, Young Gazele, Settler, Gending Star, Zenfandel, Ferdoss and Baylent.

CHARGING A TIGER.

AN EXCITING ADVENTURE IN CENTRAL INDIA.

Little did I think, when contemplating a motor tour in the jungles of India that I should experience the most thrilling, not to say dangerous, adventure which has yet fallen to my lot; and although I do not pretend to be a scribe, I am filled with a desire to impart to others the details of my exciting adventure. I fear, however, that I can but feebly relate my encounter with that large striped cat whose eyes I still see gleaming in the distance, and whose roar is echoed in every sound I hear.

When planning my cold weather tour in India in which I hoped to combine a little fishing and shooting as well as sightseeing I had not originally contemplated taking a motor-car with me. I was suddenly struck with the idea after reading an account of the motor car trials between Delhi and Bombay, when thirty cars travelled 900 miles in a week, of combining all those pleasurable experiences which a motor tour alone can provide. The excellent roads on which to race, the crossing of trickling streams, the climbing of mountains, and the descent of ghauts—what owner of a motor-car can read of all these delightful experiences without desiring to repeat them?

Previous to starting I could elicit small information as to the difficulties or otherwise of the tour; I could not even find out whether petrol could be obtained nor what sort of mechanic could be engaged and after several vain attempts to glean information I determined to trust to luck, believing that my reliable Panhard was equal to any task which had already been accomplished by other cars. So with a plentiful supply of spare parts and a strong packing case my motor-car was safely stowed on board a steamer bound for Bombay.

I will not attempt to describe a monotonous voyage, but whether one visits India for business or pleasure, it is surely excusable to burst into ecstasies over the novel and interesting sight which meets the eye when entering Bombay Harbour. A long black cloud of smoke hanging on to the horizon in the early morning betokens the thriving industry which the town derives from its cotton mills, and as the mist lifts we pass the "Prongs" Lighthouse and enter a harbour which rightly takes its place as one of the finest in the East.

To the west, large buildings, including the fine Taj Mahal Hotel, skirt the bunder, while a little further on we pass the Royal Yacht Club with a fleet of small craft anchored in front of it. To the east is the line of the Karunja Hills, shutting out from view Elephanta Island, renowned for its wondrous caves.

But to my story. I soon found that a motor-car was no novel sight in this Eastern city, and in a short time I succeeded in getting my Panhard under way; not, however, until I had discovered that India has apparently decided on her own fiscal policy, for I was charged 5 per cent duty on my car. After making enquiries in several quarter I succeeded in engaging a mechanic (save the word). He was a Mahomedan, and, better still, his name was Mahomed, so I was not likely to forget it. He possessed innumerable testimonials, and some of these were dated quite twenty years back, though the boy himself could not have been more than eighteen! He had repaired a sewing machine, had been three years in a "Khar-Khana" (I could not proclaim my ignorance by asking what this meant, though I concluded it was a reformatory of some sort); then he had taught six gentlemen to ride bicycles, had drven an engine on the railway, and had more recently been attached to an officer who owned a De Dion car, and whose service the boy had left in order to "better his prospects." He demanded the modest salary of 50 rupees per month, and I engaged him on the spot. I provided him with a uniform for a sum of 20 rupees, and he certainly looked quite smart.

Arrangements were then made for ample supplies of petrol to be sent to the various railway stations in the vicinity of the Great North Road, but on the advice of a friend I left all weapons behind me. My guns and rifles were to be sent by train to Gwalior in case I came across any shooting in that district. I cannot say that Mahomed was altogether a success. His efforts at cleaning the machine after the first day's run resulted in his short-circuiting my batteries and spoiling my sparking plugs; but he was a willing lad—and after all he possessed good testimonials.

Now, I do not intend to relate the interesting experiences I went through until I reached Central India; for the very good reason that detailed descriptions of this kind detract greatly from the pleasure of other motorists who will follow in my footsteps. Suffice it to say that my experiences were unique; such a wonderful combination of scenery, roads, inhabitants quaint villages, bungalows, etc., cannot be found anywhere but in Hindustan. Add to all these the fine dry weather, the sharp bite of the morning air, the warm glow of the mid-day sun, the glorious tropical sunset and you have attractions which in future years must appeal to thousands of travellers, and bring the enterprising motorist to this wonderful country.

I had now reached Central India, and had gone somewhat off the Trunk Road to meet my petrol consignment sent to Shujalpur; and it was well after mid-day when I started to make the important town of Biaora, where I intended to stay the night, as it is one of those places where a bungalow exists, and where European food can be obtained. Just before starting, a crowd of natives came round my motor-car, gesticulating and jabbering in their usual excited manner. Mahomed interpreted for me and conveyed the interesting information that a tiger had carried off three bullocks from a neighbouring village, and the people wanted to know whether I had a rifle and would I come and shoot it.

Could anything be more galling to a sportsman than this? Would I not have gone miles and miles, would I not have sat up night after night, had I but had my rifle? Alas! I had left mine behind, and there were none to borrow. I consoled myself by reflecting that the village referred to was fourteen miles off, that none of the villagers had actually seen the tiger, and it was quite possible that the bullocks had strayed on their own accord. We started off, leaving all thoughts of the tiger behind us, and I think we must have travelled twenty miles before I had the bad luck to puncture a tyre. This delayed us somewhat, and the sun was sinking in the horizon as we got under way again and entered some of the thickest jungle I have ever seen. The road itself was quite clear, a straight white streak, with the dark trees towering on each side, and not a sign of life but for the birds in their branches. Not a sign, I said, but what was that upon the road right in the middle of our track? "What is it, Mahomed?" Is it a bullock? No? A camel? Surely no camel with a skin so yellow, with a form so little? "Mahomed, speak, what is it?" But the boy did not speak. He was learning forward with his hands on the dashboard, straining his eyes as if to see better what we were approaching.

"Bag-hai, sahib" he at length shouted, and, with a swift turn, he was over the back of the seat and fell into the tonneau, already fairly full of baggage.

Yes, "Stripes" was there! A fine full grown tiger was straight in front of us, and, strange to relate, the beast did not move. Surely the apparition of the car would frighten it off the road; surely the strange noise of the motor-horn would startle it away? But no, the beast seemed mesmerised by the strange vehicle rolling towards it.

As we got nearer, I realised that the tiger meant to stay—to treat my Panhard as a mortal enemy! How is it possible to describe the thoughts which rushed through my brain in those few seconds? The road was narrow, with a deep ditch of undergrowth on either side, and I knew I must keep to it; there was no room to pass on either side without risking a serious accident. My mind was made up. I should have to charge fairly and squarely trusting that the force of the impact would give the animal its quietus.

I pressed home my accelerator pedal, and my motor answering bravely, flew along the smooth kunker track. The distance grew less, the speed grew more and more, and although I have always relied on my machine for thirty miles an hour, I fully believe, we were going forty as we covered the last few yards. Nearer and nearer we drew, and, clutching my steering wheel like grim death and straining my eyes I saw the tiger crouch and spring like a huge cat; high into the air it went, a mighty roar a crash and all was over!

No, not quite over, for my hands were still glued to the wheel, and my Panhard was whirling along minus the awning. Stripes had sprung too late and too high, and as he rose in the air my car had shot beneath him, and the open claws intended for my shoulders had caught the awning, and torn it right away. But where was Stripes? A glance behind showed a cloud of dust; nothing else was visible.

Was it really over? I had a moment, but only one to think when a voice from the tonneau, "Bag ata hai" (the tiger is coming) showed me that Stripes was not done for and that Mahomed had seen the animal starting in pursuit of us. That the tiger was badly hurt I had little doubt but this probably served to further enrage it which resulted in the race for life which now took place. Fortunately the tiger's fall and recovery had taken time, and I calculated that I had a good fifty yards start when the animal began its pursuit. Mahomed evidently realised that it was now his turn to keep watch, and peering over the back of the tonneau he calculated the distance. The dust prevented him seeing clearly, and I hoped it would blind the enemy. Not so, however, for Mahomed reported the tiger was getting nearer.

On, on we went, and bravely did the car bound over the level surface, but I realised she was slackening speed. The sudden strain when the canopy was carried away had doubtless had some effect on the engine, and I knew that the race was hopeless unless something could be done to stop the brute now pursuing us mad with rage. I realised that if we could not stop the tiger Mahomed and I were done for.

Suddenly a thought struck me. I remembered having heard that tigers and panthers abhorred any strong pungent smell, and that they would not approach a gaseous odour. It was a last chance, I might try it—my acetylene lamp. Holding the steering wheel with one hand I leant forward over the bonnet and with a great wrench I lifted my large lamp from its bracket. As I did so Mahomed reported that the tiger was close on us, "His breath is upon me sahib." Placing the lamp beside me I pulled the front open and turned the water full on to the carbide receptacle. I handed the lamp to Mahomed. "Hold it behind the car," I said, "let the tiger smell the gas." Mahomed's fright appeared to have subsided; he realised he had to "do or die," and he did as I commanded. Even now the smell of the carbide reached me, and I knew that balloon loads of acetylene gas must have been escaping behind.

Still we sped on, seconds seemed like hours, and I was just beginning to give up all hope when I heard a long, low roar, then another and another. Evidently Stripes did not like it.

"How goes it, Mahomed"? The reply came back Jata hai, jata hai (he is going away, going away). It was true, the escaping gas had done its work the Panhard was winning. A minute more the race was over, and with a long growl the tiger darted to one side and was lost in the jungle.

And it was fortunate, as I could not have stood the strain for another mile. The sweat was pouring off my forehead, my hands were numb on the steering wheel, Mahomed was saying his prayers. I saw a light in the distance and slowed down. A small hut, and then another appeared, the road grew broader, and we ran through a small stream. On the opposite bank was a man with a belt and a turban; he was one of the Central India Police. "What place is this"? I asked. Sahib, it is Biaora." We were safe.—Globe Trotter in 'The Car."

MR. ASQUITH ON THE PEACE.

ATTACK ON THE GOVERNMENT.

At Abercairney on Sept. 2 Mr. Asquith delivered an eloquent speech in which he spoke in praise of the peace just concluded in the far East and delivered a spirited attack on the Government. Mr. Asquith, who was enthusiastically received said:—

The week which is finishing to-day will always be memorable as having witnessed the close of one of the most terrible struggles in the history of nations. (Hear hear.) The siege of Port Arthur and the series of battles in Manchuria stand out almost by themselves in the annals of carnage, and during the last few months the world has been looking on anxiously while preparations were made for the renewal of the struggle on a scale even more colossal and with the prospect of still more appalling effusion of blood. The chance of finding a peaceful and honourable exit from a situation so desperately entangled seemed only a week ago almost immeasurably remote. On the one side, the side of Japan, there was the legitimate pride engendered by a succession of victories on sea and on land which had continued for 18 months without a check. On the other side—on the side of Russia—there was the equally natural, perhaps the still more passionate, impulse to avenge, and if possible to retrieve, defeat. These natural instincts, which on both sides were arrayed against peace have been happily conquered not by humane sentiment alone, but as you and I believe, by good sense and by sound policy. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) I might venture to say that never, or hardly ever, in the international sphere has a more signal victory been won by reason over passion, and for my part I think it a most unnecessary as well as a most invidious task to attempt to apportion the precise share of praise for the result between the two combatants who are about to join their hands together in a great act of reconciliation.

"But there need not be, and there will not be, any grumbling or any reluctance in the tribute of admiration and of gratitude which the civilised world is laying at the feet of the peacemaker, the President of the United States. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) That tribute comes from us in these islands with a peculiar warmth and depth of feeling because we take a family pride in the splendid service just rendered to humanity by the head of our great kindred State across the seas ("Hear," and cheers.) It is not for outsiders to criticise the terms of the treaty; it is sufficient for us that they have been accepted by both the parties concerned. I will only venture on two very simple observations—first, that so far as one can judge this seems to be a peace which has in it the promise of stability, because although it involves sacrifices, heavy sacrifices, and a natural soreness of feeling on the part of Japan, it need not leave behind it, as so many of the peaces in history have done, any sense of permanent and recurring humiliation; and next I would say that we in this country hail with a peculiar satisfaction the new and the much-needed safeguards which it provides for the policy of the open door. (Hear hear.)

We are told, in the ordinary sources of information, that the alliance between this country and Japan is at this moment being refashioned in a larger and more extended form. I have no acquaintance with the details of what is being done and of course, like everybody else, reserve liberty of judgment upon it. But this I will say and I think I shall carry you and all my fellow-Liberals with me, that the alliance between Japan and the United Kingdom, being as it is a mutual insurance of our common interests, which we believe to be those also of civilisation and involving as it does no aggression on and no antagonism to, the rights and the legitimate susceptibilities of other Powers, that alliance is heartily approved by the people of this country and is coming to be regarded by them—nay, has come to be regarded by them—as an integral part of our policy in the Far East. ("Hear, hear," and cheers) If I turn for a moment to the situation at home that need not detain us long (laughter)—for paradoxical as it may sound, it is so entirely without precedent that it is compartively simple and easy to deal with. How do we stand?

We have just been through a session barren in legislation and likely to be remembered in parliamentary history for the series of manoeuvres by which it was sought to give at any rate a semblance of continued life to a dying majority. (Laughter and cheers.) How has this country been governed during the last 12 months? By an exhausted House of Commons which does not even pretend to represent the wishes or to possess the confidence of the nation (hear, hear)—and by a decript Ministry which can no longer count either on the respect of its opponents or the loyalty of its friends. Under circumstances such as these all the best traditions of our political life point to an immediate appeal to the sense of the nation. I cannot tell whether the Government, who have a new code of their own, both of personal dignity and of constitutional practice, are growing in what I may call a constitutional interregnum. A body of men who have succeeded by a series of accidents to power which was confided to another body of men for a totally different purpose are abusing it to govern the country against its will (Hear hear, and cheers.) The forms and the law may be observed, but its spirit and intention are being defied and defeated. (Hear hear, hear.) A situation such as that, discreditable I think to our political character as a nation, perilous I am certain to the best interests of the empire, a situation such as that cannot last long, but in the meantime we Liberals may possess our souls in patience and occupy ourselves in making absolutely certain the chances of electoral success. The situation cannot last long. It contains in itself the seeds of of its own destruction. I am persuaded that every fresh month the presentation of the issue to the nation is shirked means, measured in material terms, the loss of thousands of votes to the Government and, measured in moral terms, an almost incalculable addition to the volume and emphasis of the national condemnation. (Cheers.)

Mr. Hardane, M. P., also addressed the meeting. He said the present Government had outstayed its welcome; in fact, it had done a little more than that, and it was just now undergoing that process which they in the North called "working out its warning." (Cheers.) It had got its warning because the public did not like its service. The recent war had brought about great changes, and Japan had taught us the lesson of what a nation could do that concentrated itself to get national objects. The Liberal Party had to learn from Japan to put aside their domestic differences and concentrate themselves on the great national purposes which lay in front. If they were to concentrate themselves on these purposes they must be clear what these purposes were and they must do something more, which was sometimes hard to do—put by the minor questions and pin themselves to the big ones, and resolve never to let them go till they had carried them out. (Cheers.) Never was there such an opportunity for a party, never was there such a call never were the things so plain to be done.

A number of tribal leaders, mostly men of small account, have lately visited Kabul from the Afridi and Zaimakht country and Wazristan. They have all been coldly received, the Amir refusing to grant them interviews.

The finding of the Rangoon Court of Enquiry into the foundering of the motor yacht Shamrock has been delivered. The majority of the Court acquit the captain and pilot with the exception of the District Magistrate, the President, who recorded a note of dissent, in which he held the captain was at fault in not keeping a proper look out, and recommended the suspension of his certificate for one month.

DRIVING CERTIFICATES.

The Automobile Club at home, has now taken in hand a matter pressed upon its notice nearly three years ago.

The first examination, oral, written and practical took place on August 29th last. They will be held monthly in London, and periodically in the provinces.

It is hoped to induce the various schools approved by the Motor Union to train their pupils with a view to the Club's driving certificates three grades of these being granted the driver's, mechanic's, and owner's certificate. Until the end of the year, certificates will be issued to owners without the ordeal of the conventional examination, on proof of driving ability.

The written part of the examination deals with road usage, signals, a knowledge of the Motor-Car Act, and Local Government Board regulations. An examiner accompanies the candidate on a car, tests his starting, steering, and stopping abilities, launches surprise instructions, and practical tests generally on the candidate

Such is the making of a mere driver. To qualify as of mechanical skill, another examination is required, and four grades of certificates are granted. The first grade certificate guarantees the holder to be an expert in road-side repairs, and capable of keeping his car fit; a second, third, and fourth class certificate signifies that the holder has passed in a corresponding order of merit, and the wages he commands will be proportionately less.

Motorists can thus protect themselves against chauffeurs who trust to bluff and side to gain them a post.

Certificates are renewable annually thus constituting a firm hold on a driver whose past year's record as to recklessness, road-hoggism, etc., are inquired into before a fresh certificate is issued.

The dirver's certificate is on a green card, bearing the holder's photograph, a duplicate of this being pigeonholded with his papers at the Club, to serve as a means of identification.

Such a certificate should in time prove of value to a professional driver, in case of speed prosecutions, as bearing witness to reliability and general good behaviour.

Mr. J. F. Johnson is Secretary of the Board of Examiners, consisting of Mr. Worby Beaumont, Mr. R. E. Phillips, Major Lindsay Lloyed and Professor Vernon Boys.

The examination fee is 10s., and if the Club car is used for practical tests, there is a further fee of 10s, On gaining a certificate, a further 5s, is payable and 1s. for annual renewals. The cost of gaining the Club's certificate need be no bar to anybody.

The next London examination will take place at the Club, 119, Piccadilly, on September 28th. Applications should be made to the Secretary.

HIGH COURT.—September 25.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B Tyabjee.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause

613-04—Thakurdas and Co—Velji Soonderji and Co vs Sarabhai Vajeshanker and others—Bhaishunker K and G and Little and Co Part heard

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

836-04—Nanu H and Co—Raghunathjie Mulchand vs Varjivandas Madhavji and another Bicknell M and R Part heard

For taking evidence.

In the matter of the Indian Arbitration Act and in the matter of the arbitration between Maneckbai of the first part, Mulji Huridas of the second part and Mathuradas Canji of the 3rd part

Dikshit D and S—Maneckbai—Petitioner Mulji Huridas and another Respondents—Uavalla and P

For an exparte decree.

554-05—Bhaishunker K and G—Joshi Juggonath Dewji vs Parwatibai widow Mulji and L Part heard

Long Causes.

75-05—Mehta and D—Ahmed Ebrahim vs Haji Moosa Haji Esmail Captain and V

17-05—Mansukhlal J and H—Bai Dhuncore vs Tulsidas Bhugwandas Little and Co

Commercial Cause.

581-05—Crawford B and Co—N C Macleod vs M C Michailidi and Co and Smethan B and N

Long Causes.

333 05—Dikshit D and S—Lalji Ramji vs Haridas Gokuldas and others—M B Chothia.

404-04—M B Chothia Laxmidas Gordhundas and others vs The Administrator General of Bombay and others—Dikshit D and S.

550-05—Bhaishunker K and G—Joshi Jagonath Dewji vs Parwatibai widow—Mulji and D

355-05—Matubhoy J and M—Damji Hirji vs Rutton widow—Captain and V

275-8789—Tyabji D and P—Hurgawandas Hathidas vs Bhawoo and others—Chitnis and M

318-10319-05—Dikshit D and S—John Michael Simon Adamji Peerbhoy and others—Bicknell M and R

369-05—Matubhoy J and N—Shamsudin Hyderji vs Isabh Shaik Tyeb Thanawalla—Little and Co

250-02—Dikshit D and S—Kanjee Bhanjee vs Devram Keshavjee In—Person

409-04—Ardeser H D and C—Kharshedjee Byramjee vs Ardeser Jeevanjee and another

53 04—Nadirsha and T—For pauper Bhanibai widow vs Viljee Khoda and others—K B Mehta

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

319-05—Pestonji B and K—Bhawoo Bapoo and another vs Cooverji Jamsetji Daruvalla—Ardesir H D and Co—For Postponement

495-02—Kanga and P—Gangaram Pranjivandas and another vs Nanabhai Vajechand and another—Tyabji D and Co

103-05—M B Chothia—Bomanji Shapurji Chothia vs Dayabha Harkisson.

60-00—Thakur and Co—Dewkavaboo vs Hiravaboo widow and others—Little and Co and Thakurdas and Co

253-04—Mirza and M—Kashibai widow vs Mahomedally Abdool Hoosein—Little and Co

850-04—K B Mehta—Bai Rattanbai widow vs Shah Versey Khairaj and others

650-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Raja Goculdas vs Khushalchand and others vs The Bank of Bombay and others—Crawford B and Co and Thakurdas and Co

1-05—Jehangir and S—Madhavjee Dayal and another vs Motinavaboo widow and another—Crawford B and Co and Thakurdas and Co.

345-05—Maganlal J and G—Vullee Mahomed Peer Mahomed vs C A Ellis—In person.

290-05—Mansukhal J and H—Khimjee Purshotum and others vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—M B Chothia.

576-04—Little and Co Runchordas Vithuldas and another vs Kesserbai widow and others—Thakurdas and Co

748-04—Wadia G and Co—Devkarand s Ramcoover vs Ramupartap Buldeodas—Tyabji D and Co

425-04—Captain and V—Sarabai widow vs Rabiabai widow and others—Thakurdas and Co

249-02—Pestonji R and K—Ebaji Oomersey and others vs Wai Mathuradas and others—Tyabji D and Co

552-03—Capta and V—Thucker Vasanji Hirji vs Thucker Damodhar Malhonji and others—Payne and Co

729-03—Maganlal J and G Rambhan Bhikaji vs Balwantrao Bapu Sakharam and others—Ardeser H D and Co

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	1	1	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ...	1	1	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ...	1	1	15
D Khetwadi Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi ...	0	0	11
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada ...	4	3	14
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli ...	0	0	8
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	1	8
Total...	7	7	80
Same date last year...	16	16	105

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	1	1	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ...	0	0	12
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	2	1	15
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi ...	0	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	1	1	14
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worli ...	0	0	10
Water Division ...	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	1	2
Total...	4	4	[illegible]
Total plague deaths to date ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Same date last year ...	30	19	[illegible]

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

One of the written productions of Gladstone which has Sir Edward's commendation in his Gleanings of Past Years. Now in that there occurs a remarkable blunder. The fierce light that beats upon a throne, wrote Gladstone, is sometimes like the heat of that furnace in which only Daniel could walk unscathed, too fierce for those whose place it is to stand in its vicinity. Every schoolboy knows that not Daniel but Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego were the heroes of the furnace. Still, if he tripped in facts the G. O. M. never forgot either grammar or grace. Lord Rosebery, a master of style, speaks of different to and Mr. Brodrick makes Lord Kitchener seriously differ with Lord Curzon. Lord Esher was ridiculed by one of the reviews for the language of his War Office report which was declared to abound in repetitions, to have no perspective and to be, in general impression, quite childlike. Not even the careful Duke of Devonshire has invariably escaped disaster. Over his signature there stands this instruction: ". . . to provide for the passing up the First and Second Cataracts of as many of the Nile steamers as it may be possible and expedient." After this, the language of Acts of Parliament and of the "Court Circular" is lucid and irreproachable.

A man may know whether a point upon the map be east or west of Greenwich, but the fact that reports as to the observation of the eclipse which happened on Wednesday week, were, in some cases, only available on Friday, is one of those things which remain a perpetual puzzle to many. The matter is really simple enough, and every schoolboy knows the why and wherefore of it; but who is not staggered when sailing eastward across the Pacific for the first time, he finds two Sundays in one week; or sailing westward, finds his week lacking a Sunday! The geography of time is one of the items which few carry in their heads. If at noon to-day we read of some great event having occurred at sunset this evening at Calcutta, most of us would put down the phrase to an error, though the statement as to the time would be correct. Just as Quebec is four hours and three-quarters in advance of us so Sydney is ten hours five minutes after. London time varies; provincial time still more. There is a greater discrepancy between Greenwich and Dublin than between Greenwich and Amsterdam.

Half-past fifteen would sound a curious time for an appointment. It will some day come to that. We shall pitch away all the twelve-hour clocks and watches, at any rate, substitute new dials. Twenty-four hours instead of twelve will be the order. They do so count time already in Western Canada, for example and the attempt is being made to popularise it in India, throughout the States, in Belgium, and elsewhere. For ages it has been the system in Italy. But before it becomes universal we shall have made Greenwich the timekeeper of the world, so that when she says it is twelve o'clock, the rest of the world will echo her dictum. It will be awkward, no doubt, to have seventeen o'clock for noon, or twenty-one for midnight, but they will get used to it. Greenwich is the mainspring of terrestrial time, and some day will set all the clocks and watches in accord with her own figures.

A notable reform was accomplished last week, when the Post Office and National Telephone systems were linked. The occasion might be fitly celebrated by the issue of definite rules for operators. For a whole year new offices were kept without a code of instructions, and even now confusion prevails. The present writer experienced the greatest difficulty in getting a telegram taken over the telephone; and though telephone exchanges are announced as open throughout the twenty-four hours, he has been unable to get a telegram despatched over the wire after 8-0 p.m. A man spent the day trying to get a message through to one of these open all day and night offices, but was informed again and again that he could not have the wire. The explanation was forthcoming late at night: The trunk operator had not rung up the call office, believing that it closed on Sundays.

In Australia it is a case of one Labour Premier down another come up. No sooner was the English Government defeated in Western Australia than the Labour leader in the adjoining State of South Australia was called upon to form a Government, and he succeeded in doing so. The Hon. Thomas Price, as he now is, was born at Brymbo, near Wrexham, North Wales, in 1852. In his childhood his parents moved to Liverpool, where he was apprenticed to the parental trade of stonemason. He emigrated in 1883 to South Australia, where he has successfully combined the trades of stonemason and political agitator.

According to a correspondent, the old walls of Berwick will soon be a memory of the past:—Berwick-upon-Tweed is becoming notorious for vandalism. The town is partly surrounded by fine old fortifications identified with the names of Edward Longshanks of England and Robert the Bruce of Scotland, and which have been the scene of many a sanguinary conflict famous in Border history. Berwick Corporation, however, is of opinion that sentimental associations should not interfere with modern improvements, and for these five years they have handed over bit after bit of this grim relic of the past, this wall hoary with the age of seven centuries, to the mercies of the building contractor. Many protests have been made against this distruction of an historical memento; but the Corporation has simply waited till each successive outcry died down and then condemned another piece of wall. On a recent occasion the King personally looked into the matter and was able to protect a long stretch, but unfortunately he was too late, to save "a solid block of masonry 10 ft. high with external ashlars, welded together with that lime, and forming a mass as hard as adamant." It might have been thought that the action of his Majesty would bring the Town Council to a pause. It is now announced that once more another site of the Elwardian fortifications has been sold, and nothing can save it from destruction, but the intervention of the Local Government Board.

A lady who was in Port Arthur during the bombardment ordered by Admiral Togo, in a letter to Leslie's Weekly has described the curious effect produced by the cannonade on cats:—I was at my window during each bombardment, she has related, but only through the day, because at night I did not dare stir out of bed. In front of me there was a little roof on which five or six of the cats of the neighbourhood collected. Each time there was a bombardment the cats duly arrived and having observed them, I on the second occasion proceeded to watch them. With my family we passed the hours looking at them. At each gun shot the cats arched their backs and stiffened their legs, and seemed both terrified and furious. Then, when a hissing shell arrived it gave the signal for a frightful battle. They jumped at each other raging like tigers, and seemed to hold each other responsible for what was taking place. The effect was so comical that we could not help laughing, although the occasion did not inspire gaiety. After having fought, the cats retired for a while, as though bewildered, but as soon as the bombardment commenced again they went through the same business. Each time it was the same.

Lese-majeste, briefly expressed is the crime of uttering an insult to the ruling monarch of the country. The character of the offence is expounded in no less than 125 paragraphs of the German statute book, and 900 books of legal reference have been published for the information of lawyers on this complicated question. The laws relating to lese-majeste are so worded as to make every remark which is even suggestive of disrespect to the ruling monarch a criminal offence. The clauses of the acts relating to lese-majeste seem to have been worded so loosely that they justify the widest possible conception of the offence. Lese-majeste can be committed by words or by actions, in private conversation and in public speeches, in private letters as well as in newspaper articles and books. If one of two persons who are carrying on a private conversation in a secluded room in a private house utters a disrespectful remark about the German Emperor his companion can denounce him to the police for the offence of lese-majeste, and his conviction will probably follow.

The death of Professor Walter Macfarren recalls one or two stories of the conductor's baton to which he was fond of alluding. In his youth the famous professor of the pianoforte often heard from those who had been present the incident of Spohr's first use of it and the distrust with which the director regarded the innovation. When some years later "The Devil's Opera," the work of his brother, Sir George Macfarren, was produced at the Lyceum Opera House, the composer said he would want a conductor's stick. Not knowing what was meant, the stage carpenter, thinking to produce something worthy of the occasion, handed to the astonished composer a club three feet long wreathed with laurel and ivy leaves in gold paper. Better known, perhaps, is the story of Sir Hubert Parry, who, going to the rehearsal of one of his festival works without a baton, had to obtain the best [illegible] he could with the aid of his umbrella.

A Rangoon telegram to the "Englishman" (Calcutta) reports the death in Borneo of the sole surviving heir to the throne of Brunei. Deceased was the last of his generation, and the last of the once powerful ruling house of Brunei. The present Sultan, who is an octogenarian, is in feeble health, and in the event of his death the succession to the throne and the disposal of the remnants of a whilom mighty Sultanate may prove an interesting [illegible] for the [illegible].

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

The familiar division of the Stone Age into Palæolithic and Neolithic must be supplemented, according to the Belgian geologist, M. Rutot, by an Eolithic stage. As the etymology of the word implies, the Eolithic is the Dawn of the Stone Age, and precedes the Palæolithic. The implements which are held to mark this stage of primitive culture are of an even ruder type than those of Palæolithic age. They are, in fact, naturally shaped stones which have been utilised as implements, and not intentionally chipped for such. Human agency is inferred from the fact that small flakes seem to have been removed from them in a systematic manner, and from apparent wear by use. Such primitive implements are known as eoliths, and they have been found in enormous quantities in Quaternary gravels along with the more recent Palæolithic and Neolithic forms. Their chief interest however, lies in the fact that they are found in far more ancient deposits, and if they have really been used by human beings carry back the origin of man to a very early age. In this country eoliths have been found in the Pliocene, at Otta in the Miocene and at Thenay in the Oligocene. The supporters of the new theory contend, therefore, that the antiquity of man extends back to the Oligocene period.

In the "Comptes rendus" of the Paris Academy M. Marcellin Boule brings forward striking and apparently conclusive evidence against the theory of eoliths. He points out, in the first place, that the evidence of the eoliths is not confirmed by the finding of any fossilised human remains. Secondly, he contends that the eoliths themselves are due to natural causes.

While trying to devise experiments which would solve the problem of the eoliths, M. Boule had his attention directed to some unintentionally carried out in a certain industrial establishment. In the cement works of Guerville near Mantes, chalk containing the usual nodules of flint is used. Some of these flints are thrown into a vat along with the chalk and the water is set in motion by a horizontal wheel. This goes for some 29 hours and the flints are thus knocked against each other to a considerable extent. When taken out of the vat M. Boule contends that the characteristic forms of eoliths can be picked out from among them. He has made a collection of forms identical with the eoliths named by M. Rutot hammerstones, planes notched flints, &c. Some even show the cone of concussion usually held to be an infallible sign of fashioning by human hands. And the action of the whirlpool which formed these artificial eoliths would occur naturally in the torrent of a river.

According to the astronomical theory of glaciation set forth by Dr. Croll the cold period in one hemisphere was simultaneous with a warm period in the other. Now according to a large number of observations, glaciation is at present diminishing in Arctic regions. Hence, according to the above theory, it ought to be increasing in the Antarctic. Facts collected by the Discovery, under Captain Scott, however, show that the contrary is the case. The glaciation of the Antarctic is also diminishing. During the two summers of Sir James Ross's visit the slopes of Mount Terror remained covered with snow. Captain Scott, however, found bare land over large areas of the mountain. This is only one of many indications of a lessening of glaciation. Yet the climatic conditions of the Antarctic are probably not less but rather more, severe. The lessening glaciation in fact, is due to the smaller snowfall. And it was this small snowfall that enabled Captain Scott to travel 300 miles over the ice towards the south without seeing any signs of an end. Thus the present climatic conditions of the Polar regions do not lend support to the astronomical theory of glaciation.

Radium has been eagerly seized upon as a possible means of reconciliation between physicists on the one hand, and geologists and biologists on the other, on the great question of the ages of the earth and the sun. According to the calculations of the former, based on the rate at which the sun is losing its heat solar history had to be compressed into a period of 20 million years. The latter demanded a much longer time. It has been pointed out, however that if radium exists in any considerable quantity in the sun its heat-giving power may be almost indefinitely prolonged. Radium, Professor Darwin points out, is, perhaps, millions of times more powerful than dynamite. It has been estimated that one ounce of this element contains enough energy to raise 10,000 tons one mile above the earth. Now if radium exists in large quantities in the sun, and if there are natural processes occurring there by which the radio-activity is converted into heat, then the life of the sun may be estimated in hundreds of millions of years. It has not, however, yet been shown that radium exists in the sun in sufficient quantity for this, although Professor Darwin suggests that being one of the heaviest of the elements it would tend to gravitate in greater quantity to the greater mass of that luminary. Nor has it been proved that its energy is converted into heat in any natural way. The emanations of radium as we know them are not heat waves, and are only converted into light by falling on a fluorescent screen.

The behaviour of radium, and the theories concerning it, are difficult to reconcile with the accepted principles of science. There are some, indeed who think these fundamental principles contradicted. A writer in the "Scientific American" contends that the time is ripe for a restatement of physical science and that a new Principia should be written. It may well be, however, that the apparent contradictions are due to imperfect knowledge, and to hastily formed theories and explanations of the curious actions of radium. And, in fact, it is more especially the latter which are difficult to reconcile with the accepted principles of science.

Radium itself has never been isolated, and hitherto experimenters have been working with the chloride and bromide. Even these are probably not pure. Hence the fact that helium was found in the tube into which the emanations of radium had been passing does not prove that the atom of radium has broken up into helium. In earlier days, certainly the chemist would have concluded either that he was working with impure materials, or that radium is a compound and not an element.

Again, the energy which continuously streams forth from radium is believed to be due to the breaking up of the atoms. But the breaking up of a chemical compound requires an expenditure of force, it is chemical combination which produces energy. And it is quite conceivable—and the suggestion has been thrown out by Lord Kelvin—that the emanations continuously given out by radium may have been previously absorbed by it. The apparent paradox is thus explained.

The floating island on Derwentwater has reappeared after a lapse of seven years. The most plausible explanation of this strange phenomenon appears to be as follows. A mass of decaying vegetable matter, mixed with mud at the bottom of the lake, becomes gradually inflated with gas. Owing to the peculiar nature of the mass the gas is unable to escape as fast as it is formed, so the mass becomes lighter than water and hence rises to the surface. After a variable time the gas gradually escapes, and the island sinks again to the bottom.

I offer no apology for returning to the subject of the national stock; for its importance is immeasurable, and its scientific interest very great. The "Morning Post" discussion has ceased, and I take it that, in general, the public is beginning to understand that the physical state of our slum population is not due to inherited unfitness but to the alterable conditions of the environment. That is the most important fact to be known concerning physical deterioration.

It has been persistently stated, at not infrequent intervals, that city life is a morbid state of affairs, and sums up in a word, practically all the causes that make for physical unfitness. As an individual Professor Pearson is inclined to assent to this view; as a statistician, he declares that true or untrue, it is unproved. And he very properly demands that an expert inquiry be made into the facts of the case. The present writer has long regarded the deleterious action of city life as proved and he still inclines to that opinion but too much emphasis cannot be laid on the fact that no statistical inquiries of any kind can now be regarded as conclusive but they have had the advantage of the criticism of the mathematician. This is by no means the first time that I have tried to draw attention to the invaluable work of Professor Pearson and his school; nor will it be the last. I assure the reader that in matters of biology and sociology, I have ceased to regard any generalisation as assured that has not been subjected to mathematical criticism and treatment. We are not mathematicians all and some of us, I fear have to take the biometrician's assertions on trust as we do those of other experts but it is high time and most conspicuously in the provinces of biology, sociology and medicine—that we recognise the place of mathematics as a critic of statistical assertions. As to the range of its application the reader will be surprised if he has not already considered the question when he discovers that nearly all the generalisations that he knows or can conceive are statistical.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use the Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Serbistan 1850 tons, Captain J Devis, sailed yesterday for Mary Port with a general cargo.

THE steamer Allanton, 2775 tons Captain H A Motyer sailed on Saturday for Liverpool and Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE steamer Heathford, 2436 tons, Captain H Coward sailed on Saturday for Leith and Sunderland with a general cargo.

The steamer Dagfred 659 tons, Captain O M Milberg arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Bangkok, 16th September with a cargo of timber.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ujina, 3426 tons, Captain R E Honywood arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta 11th September with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lama, 940 tons, Captain A G Williams arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and 6 cabin and 85 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kapurthala, 720 tons, Captain F Chappell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, 16th September via Karachi with a general cargo 46 cases opium, 67 horses and 1 cabin and 73 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In the Stream.

H M S Hyacinth	Capt Hood	Royal Navy
R I M Dufferin	Lt Vines	R I Marine
H M S Lapwing	Lt Comar Barker	R Navy

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Mayo	Comdr Brownlow	R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats		Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—SEPT. 23.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Souton			The Captain
Lonsdale	2343	Lee			M M & Co
Landaura	2156				M M & Co
Ismaila	338	Stebbing			M M & Co
Vadala	2164	G Hinner	Calcutta	30-8	M M & Co
Akbar	1441	Baldwin			H C Joosub
Istrar	2979	Jacob			K N & Co
Waroonga	1609	Boon			M M & Co
Crusader	2244	Brown			Ralli Bros
Madura	1773	Bamber	P Gulf		M M & Co
Onda	3410	Alton			M M & Co
Dumra	762	Hirst	P Gulf		M M & Co
Flamingo	2150	Dunckley			Cory Bros
Henzada	1340	Kitto			M M & Co
Neptune	2153	Henderson			K N & Co
Lama	940	Williams			M Mackenzie & Co
Kapurthala	720	Chappell			M Mackenzie & Co
Ujina	3426	Honywood			M Mackenzie & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
A	Stanley Hall	2609	Muttall	K'chi	26-9	K N & Co
B	Malta	3900	Peters	London	30-9	P & O Co
C & R	Somali	1623	Winiller		26-9	A Strandes
D&E	Querimba	4937	Smith	Madras	25-9	M M & Co
F	Clan Robertson	3104	Ody	Chittagong	3-10	F Muir & Co
H	Clan Sinclair	1872	Sheriffs	R S Ports	25-9	B & P S N Co
K	Firozi	2098	de Lorne	B S ports	1-10	B & P S N Co
L	Fairy Queen			Harbour Ferry Service		
M	Nowshera	1961	Farquharson	Repairing		M M & Co

H W P D.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
Sabarmati	524	Ahmed	Mangalore	29-9	Shepherd & Co
Indravati	513	Mahomed	B'negar	21-9	Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
1	Arcadia	3513	Cubitt	China	3-10	P & O Co
5	Mazagon	326	J. Hall	China	25-7	P & O S N Co
6	Imperator	2320	Mosca	Trieste		A L S N Co
6	Courtfiel		Martin	Japan	23-9	T Morrison
7	Trieste		Mistrorigo	Kobe	26-7	A L S N Co
10&11	Bheinfels	3540	Dirue	K'chi	3-10	Glade & Co
15	Linga	941	Rickford	K'chi	22-9	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
23	Ujina s	Honywood	Calcutta, Sept 11
	Lama s	Williams	Karachi, Sept 21
	Kapurthala	Chappell	Busreh, Sept 16
	Dagfred s	Milberg	Bangkok, Sept 10

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Oriental s	Lewellen	Aden
	Heathford s	Coward	Sunderland, &c
	Allanton	Motyer	Liverpool, &c
21	Serbistan s	Devis	Mary Port

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Istrar, for Antwerp, &c
" Zambesi, for China and Japan
" Bhundara, for Calcutta
" Ujina, for Rangoon

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept	Vessel.	Names.	From
20	Kincraig	Wm Gibbs	Seychelles
20	Kortunatus	M McDonald	Melbourne
20	Ormwell	Wm Frame	Kurrachi
20	Ula	J W Livingstone	Bombay
20	Shirala	R H Brown	Bombay
20	Ethiopia	H A Sharge	Chittagong

DEPARTURES.

Sept	Vessel.	Names.	To
21	Crissa	F Fry Bombay	Bombay
21	Lismore	T R Sloane	Aden

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept	Vessel	From
14	Geogovale	Calcutta
20	Zamania	Nagapatam
20	Gwalior	Rangoon
21	Nurani	Calcutta
21	Springwell	London
21	Loodiana	Bombay

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Bombay mails of the 9th inst arrived at Brindisi on the 21st inst.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macalister, arrived at Suez from Colombo. Madras and Calcutta on the afternoon of the 22nd instant.

The P and O s s Simla left Hongkong on the afternoon of Sept 23.

The German East Africa Line steamer Kaiser left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 22nd evening, via Lamu and Goa.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Nera, from Bombay arrived at Marseilles, on Saturday, the 23rd instant at 5 a.m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPT. 23.

FOR LONDON.

Malta s—75 cases tea King King and Co; 171 cwt condiments Manockji Poonjiaji and Sons 28 bales hides and skins B M Kooka.

FOR HULL.

Upada s—2000 cwt cottonseed and 2015 cwt myrabollams W Becher.

FOR ANTWERP.

Upada s—500 cwt myrabollams W Becher 2000 cwt poppyseed A Khimji 250 bales cotton fly K Visram and Co; 550 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—112 bales cotton Ralli Bros 390 bales cotton The Bombay Company

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—500 bales cotton The Bombay Company.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Istrar s—59,600 cwt wheat Ralli Bros

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mazagon s—50 bales twist M M Essabhoy
Trieste s—200 bales twist David Sassoon and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Mazagon s—17 bales rice E Noordin and Co

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE A. D. C. COMMANDING Bo. L. H.

Bombay, September 25 1905.

1 There will be drill for all members at the Riding School to-morrow, Tuesday the 26th instant, at 7 a.m. Dress—Khaki.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Major
Commanding B. L. H

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, September 25 1905.

1 Arms and equipment will be issued to Members at Head-Quarters on and after 1st October, between the hours of 6-30 a.m and 5 p.m.

2 The Prospectus of the Indian Volunteer Rifle Association for the Viceroy's Prize has been received, and may be seen at Head-Quarters. Entries for the same will be received at Head-Quarters up to the 26th instant.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, September 25 1905.

1 The following member having died at Poona on the 28th July 1905, is struck off the strength of the Corps from that date.

Late Gr R J Brewin.

2 The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from the 19th instant.

Gr H B Waller.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
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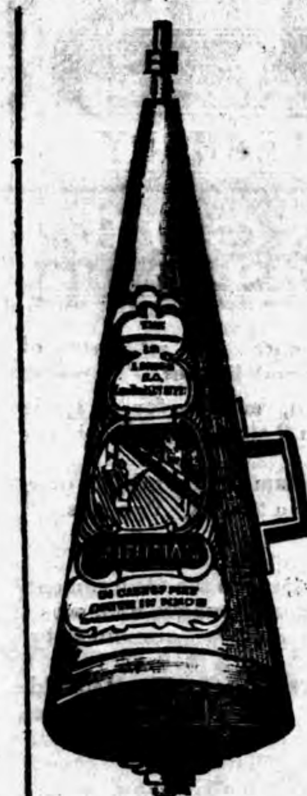

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